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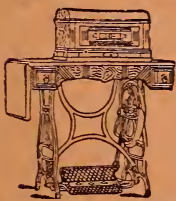
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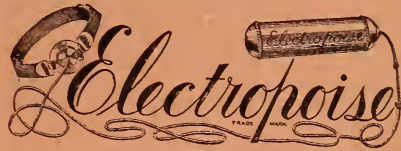
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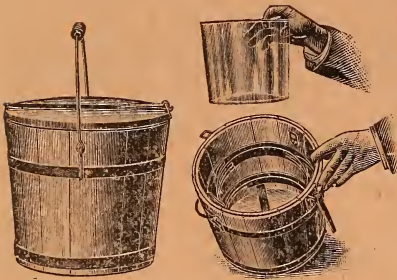
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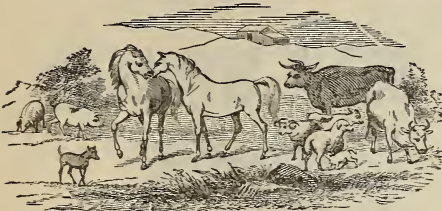
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Mr. R. M. Williams, a highly respected Merchant at Snyder's Mills, W. Va., says :—" ANTI-FAG is all right, will order some more pretty soon ; gives relief at once."

Mr. Wm. M. Updegraff, of Hagerstown, Md., gets relief and writes :—" I have suffered a great deal from Sick-Headaches and think that ANTI-FAG is decidedly the best thing I have ever used for its cure."

" All who have bought ANTI-FAG from us are well pleased with results obtained from its use ; it is therefore a good seller because it gives satisfaction." So write Messrs. R. J. Hester & Co., of Elizabethtown, N. C.

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Agriculture; Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol XXXIII.

BALTIMORE, April 1896.

No. 4

OLD FRIENDS TOGETHER.

O, time is sweet when roses meet,
With spring's sweet breath around them ;
And sweet the cost, when hearts are lost,
If those we love have found them ;
And sweet the mind that still can find
A star in darkest weather ;
But nought can be so sweet to see
As old friends met together.

Those days of old, when youth was bold,
And time stole wings to speed it,
And you ne'er knew how fast time flew,
Or, knowing, did not heed it ;
Though gray each brow that meets us now,—
For age brings wintry weather,—
Yet nought can be so sweet to see
As those old friends together.

The few long known whom years have shown
With hearts that friendship blesses ;
A hand to cheer, perchance a tear,
To soothe a friend's distresses ;
Who helped and tried, still side by side,
A friend to face hard weather ;
O, this may we yet joy to see,
And meet old friends together.

For the Maryland Farmer.

APRIL 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.

IN conversation with farmers as to the possibility of doing without manufactured artificial fertilizers, many curious facts are brought to light. One says, "Many farmers in his section have got in the habit of letting all barnyard manure go to waste, or of cleaning it up only when absolutely necessary." They have been taught by circulars from manufacturers and by advertisements in newspapers, and by deceptive analysis of chemists, of colleges, and of Ag'l Experiment Stations, that barnyard manure is worth only two or three dollars a ton, while artificial fertilizers range from ten to fifty dollars a ton. Then they are also impressed with the facts that no weed seeds are likely to be in the artificial fertilizer, and the work to place it on the farm is naught when compared with the labor of handling barnyard manures. These and similar arguments have had their influence, and have deceived the farmers to their financial ruin.

It is so much easier to run in debt for artificial fertilizers, than to plow an inch deeper than usual, and then thoroughly mix the new soil by many harrowings and much cultivation, that the debt comes, and the "after-clap" of trouble is sure to follow.

But will it do harm to examine into these teachings of circulars, newspaper articles, advertisements and chemists? It is evident at once that no account is taken of the influence on the soil of the barnyard manure in contrast with that

of the artificial fertilizer. The price of the chemical elements may be all right, so far as they are concerned, but the effects of the two are vastly different.

In feeding roots and green food to stock, the amount of solids and chemical constituents is but small, and yet a very large amount of nourishment comes to the stock from some source, so that the theories of scientists are destroyed by practical results. It is precisely the same with the use of barnyard manure. There is a very large fund of energy in the manure, which practically does the work for the crop, in addition to the chemical agents which alone appear in scientific analysis, and which alone are valued by these widely circulated reports of manufacturers, colleges and stations. This energy it is which keeps the soil alive and active in producing large yields, and which energy is large enough to overbalance all the additional labor, all the risk of weed seeds, and every other objection urged against the use of the barnyard manure.

The manufactured fertilizers, which we have called artificial fertilizers, kill the soil. A good soil is full of life. The rock in the quarry is alive—when drilled out and lifted from its bed and exposed, it is killed. Any intelligent quarryman will assure you of this fact. In the same manner, the soil on your farm is alive; and the success of your crops depends upon this living condition of the land. If you kill it, if you take away this life, the productive energy of the land is gone,

and crops become an impossibility. Barnyard manure adds to this life ; It brings into operation, in a natural way, those chemical agencies which exist in very large quantities in every piece of ground, and which are thus prepared to become the proper food for the plant.

The chemical poisons of artificial fertilizers, with nothing to ameliorate or neutralize their venom, effectually destroy the life of the soil. The first application begins the deadly work, and the final destruction is sure.

Conversing with a very prominent nurseryman on this subject, he assured us that he had tried these artificial fertilizers in every form, and he had been forced to abandon them. They left his land so much worse than when applied, and his stock ceased to thrive when he used it. The land was literally killed. He now used only barnyard manure on his hundreds of acres of nursery stock, and the difference in the appearance of his stock amply repaid him for the additional labor required ; and his customers were loud in their expressions of praise when viewing the conditions of growth on his land. A tree or plant that has strong vigorous growth in the nursery, if placed in favorable circumstances on removal, gives far better satisfaction to the purchaser, and secures a permanent customer for the nurseryman. Don't kill your soil, by the use of poisons. It is unnecessary to use them. Put into your land plenty of life, by using what ever will bring humus there ; for vegetable mold is the tonic that fits the juices of any soil to make crops. Poisons may operate for a season ; but they are certain to prove fatal in the end. Arsenic makes the horse foam beautifully at the mouth,

as he champs his bits and tosses his head ; but is it wise therefore to feed him on arsenic ? The end is not far off ; nor is it hard to tell what that end will be. Killing out the life of the soil is just as certain—while the farmer's money disappears and the farmer's home is ready to leave him ; for these millions of dollars spent for manufactured fertilizers cannot be otherwise paid.

Place the best of seed in any of the manufactured fertilizers and what becomes of it ? It is certainly poisoned and lost. The poison must be largely diluted by mingling with the soil in order to avoid this disaster when seed are sown with it in the field ; and much of the fertilizers bought by farmers would be utterly worthless, if deprived of those favorable influences of weather, which will tend largely to produce crops even on comparatively barren lands. A dry season renders manufactured fertilizers of no value whatever, and a very wet season is almost equally disastrous. If the season is just right for the crop, the need of the fertilizer is not imperative. A farmer must be skilled in chemical knowledge, if he would use the poisons on his farm at all successfully, and we are confident that as a class farmers are not skilled chemists.

If you do not wish to kill your soil, to deprive it of those elements which are contained in what is popularly called "humus," and which give permanence to all its good qualities, you will stop now the purchasing of manufactured fertilizers, and you will use the plow and harrow and the cultivator more persistently, and make use of what barnyard manure you can secure on your farm, and grow fertilizing crops to turn into the soil and

so enrich it. This is your salvation. It brings to you money and does not force you to pay it all out for nought.

For the Maryland Farmer,

WHERE ARE WE AT?

BY DR. M. G. ELLZEY.

A few weeks ago I asked one of the oldest and most successful farmers in Maryland; one of the ablest and most judicious men of my acquaintance, what he thought, at present, of the agricultural outlook. He replied that he had begun life as a farmer at eighteen years of age, and had followed the business ever since; being now four score and upwards; that he had lived through good and bad times, and had prospered always until now. At present he declared he knew of no crop our land will produce which can be planted with a reasonable prospect that it will pay the cost of production; nor is there any species of live stock which can be sold at marketable age for any where near the average cost of rearing and fitting it for market. In this opinion I fully concur, and I am myself a man of large experience in practical agriculture, and am now vainly endeavoring to live by the business of farming. According to my observation the best lands here on West River—and there are none better—can not by any method which can be adopted, nor by any skill, industry and economy which can be brought to bear on their culture, be made to pay the cost of culture, plus the taxes at present borne by agricultural property. The result is that the entire net proceeds of the investments in these lands go to the support of the labor employed in their cultivation. It is not, in this case,

a division of profits between capital and labor employed in production; labor gets the entire benefit of these investments. This statement can be strictly verified as far as this part of the State is concerned. I challenge any man to show the contrary. I myself owned a flock of Southdown sheep of the very choicest breeding and highest quality, from which ten to fifteen years ago I made ready sale of every surplus animal I could produce, whereas the wool paid the cost of keeping up the flock, and the income from the flock was in itself a comfortable living. At one time I sold from that flock twenty-five rams to different parties within less than two weeks and made more clear money on them than can now be made on the three best farms within ten miles of this place. For three years past I was unable to sell a single sheep at any terms; and at the last shearing, it took every fourth fleece of wool to pay for the shearing, at the market price. I sent the flock to the butcher and sold them for a song. At one time I sold every horse I could breed as fast as I put them on the market at remunerative prices. The same horses can not now be sold at half the cost of rearing and fitting for market. To account for this we are told the bicycle has superseded the road horse, and the electric car the street car horse: But the wheelmen were not given to riding or driving heavy draught horses of 1500 or 1600 lbs. weight; neither were such used for street cars. Ten years ago a good pair of them used to fetch from \$400.00 to \$500.00. There is no market in America to-day in which a car lot of those horses can be made to average \$60.00 net to the producer. Can a horse,

or any animal weighing 1500 to 1600 lbs, be reared and fitted for market for \$60.00? No man in his senses will maintain that there is a margin of fair profit in such business as that. It is certain that for the past five years as much money has been lost as made in producing beef for the market. It is equally certain that no year which has gone before has been as bad for the business of agriculture, as the present must be. Each of the repeated Bond Sales by the Government has sent and will send prices lower and lower. There is no condition of things possible which can elevate the level of prices, nor swell the volume of business. Farmers have vainly endeavored to overcome low prices by increased and diversified production, and they have increased and diversified, until no product of the farm can be relied upon to repay the cost of production. It is evident that the more they increase and diversify the lower they depress the prices of everything. They would succeed better by throwing out of use half of their lands and so creating an artificial scarcity. It is certain that the produce of one half of the land now in cultivation would sell for more than the product of the whole of it will sell for. But the products of agriculture are the prime necessities of life, and such a policy voluntarily entered upon would be inhuman; and would probably precipitate a dissolution of the social fabric, with unheard of horrors attendant, before the end of the year. The policy of our government; the whole system of public policy of our people, is forcing upon agriculture a serious reduction of producing power, for that the limit of endurance is at hand, is beyond the possibility of a rational

doubt. No sensible man will pay any heed to any promise of a revival of business or a return of prosperity while present conditions prevail; while the purchasing power of one half the consumers of merchandize is completely taken away. Sad and melancholy facts these may be, but facts they are, nevertheless, and no man can disprove them. Let men pause and ask themselves, what shall the end be? Twenty years ago, aye, ten years ago, American agriculture was one of the most flourishing occupations known among men. Then every man who had anything worth listening to concerning the theory or practice of scientific farming was sure of an eager audience everywhere. Then the improvements in all the arts of culture were advancing with rapid strides. The breeds of live stock were brought to the highest pitch of perfection, and stock breeding was a passion with our people. Now that whole business is in utter collapse and the progress of decline is rapid indeed compared with the march of improvement. Then rural life was more elegant and attractive than at any former period of our history; to day it is sunk in hopeless decadence from every possible point of view, and the struggle for existence is becoming well nigh desperate. I am well aware how easy it is to answer all I have said by declaring me a "pessimist" and a "calamity howler," or a "silver lunatic." I know that the greatest fool alive can call me any of these things, and he is perfectly welcome to call me anything he pleases. But it is not by giving and receiving epithets that such a situation as that which confronts us can be benefitted; neither shall we be better off, but worse off, by shutting our

eyes to the truth and denying the facts, which every one who chooses may see. If we are prospering, as some profess, how has it happened that a property of the enormous earning capacity of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, has suddenly developed an incapacity to pay interest on fixed charges, and gone into the hands of receivers? A very short time has elapsed since those fixed charges were arranged upon a basis considered entirely satisfactory, and admitting of the payment of dividends. Less than four years ago that stock sold for 103, which is now quoted below 20. Is this to be taken as the measure of the value of the opinions of "those who understand finance?" But when such a condition overtakes such a property, men may well ask themselves what is wrong. Everything has been done which "those who understand finance" told us was to restore prosperity; yet the devastation of value has continued without cessation, and like a surging conflagration is sweeping everything before it. Do men of sense expect such a condition of things to right itself? Do they suppose that fetching and carrying gold back and forth between the banks and the Treasury will remedy the evils which are working this ruin? Do they imagine that piling mortgage upon mortgage upon the property of the Nation, and the labor of posterity, will bring better times? Do they believe that a rapid increase of the National debt in time of peace, and a corresponding withdrawal of money from circulation to be locked up in the Treasury, is the best way to restore activity to industry, the initial point from which all prosperity begins? If these absurdities can continue without limit to be imposed

upon the American agriculturist, it is certain that his capacity to produce the food and clothing of the people at a loss, and pay ever increasing taxes on his investment is not without limit; and it is further certain that the limit of his capacity in these respects has already been passed. If men will not or can not realize their situation; if experience has not taught them that they are blindly following leaders who are conducting them and their children to inevitable impoverishment, then social reconstruction is certain in the near future; and that reconstruction involves the destruction of American agriculture as an independent profession; it involves the replacement of a country gentry, and a gallant and independent yeomanry—the finest race of men the world has ever seen—by a peasantry virtually owned by the proprietor of the soil they till; and it matters nothing whether that proprietor shall be an individual, a corporation, or a community. Finally, I put it to the intelligence of every man who must make his living out of land, whether it is possible to do so under existing conditions; and if not; what then?

For the Maryland Farmer.

ARTICHOKES.

BY GEO. ONIUN.

Why don't Southern farmers grow artichokes? With their mild winters and unfrozen ground, hogs could root them from early fall until spring and thus reduce wintering to a minimum cost; and where grazing lands are plentiful, frames for huge porkers could be produced very cheaply. Swine breeders in the north and northwestern countries grow the artichokes and find it profitable,

although the ground is frozen the greater portion of the winter. On poor land and with poor season and cultivation good crops may be made. Considering cost of production and trouble of serving, it is a crop that will pay swine better than any other. When a piece of land is once planted, unless you want to change them to some other place, it is not necessary to plant again. All that need to be done is to take hogs off in spring and harrow the land thoroughly so as to pulverize and level it, and crops will be made yearly without further trouble. I am told by old men who have experimented with them that old worn out places will eventually be made rich where they are allowed to grow. If you want to get rid of them, plow under when the tops are anywhere from six inches high, which will invariably kill them.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A SEVEN YEAR TEST OF STRAWBERRIES.

BY ROBERT GULICK.

Always interested in fruits of all kinds, with a natural taste and fondness for everything relating to them, from the first preparation of the soil on through the season of cultivation until the perfect fruits rewarded in full measure the care bestowed upon them, it may be imagined that the care of the trial grounds of an agricultural journal and the preparation of reports therefor was a most agreeable combination of industry and pleasure. While over seven hundred fruits are growing now upon this farm, and are to be reported upon in due course of time, this paper will discuss the first love, the berry which delights us with its beauty, its flavor, its fragrance and

the revenue it brings at a season when most needed, as it occupies a field of its own with no rival to even claim a share of our favor—the strawberry.

In the spring of 1889, I commenced with 28 varieties planted in one patch, giving the same soil and treatment to all. The following season the number was increased to 54; in 1891 to 149; the next year to 185; in 1893 to 216; in 1894 to 246; and now there are 275 varieties growing under the system of culture and the soil best adapted to each variety; for no general rule will apply to all. The different reports on the same variety are more from a difference of soil and culture than from geographical location. The fact that less than ten of the hundred and fifty varieties I have discarded and which will probably be plowed under by the time this Magazine reaches its subscribers, are catalogued by any progressive nurseryman, or grown by any enterprising grower, goes a long way in disproving the opposite theory which has been generally received. Compare the reports of John Lyttle, of Granton, Ontario; M. Crawford, Cayuhoga Falls, Ohio, and other prominent growers in widely different sections of the country, with this general summary, and on the same kind of soil the result is the same. These observations brought me to the conclusion that when I saw any variety succeed I might plant it with confidence, in a small way at first, and that success has invariably been duplicated. Some varieties succeed on nearly all soils and these constitute the popular market varieties. Others flourish only where given that attention which their coquettish nature demands, when they will repay this care by approaching more nearly the

ideal of the perfect strawberry. The first year the soil used was poor sand, the rows running over a low light ridge, the ends of the rows being in moist and the middle dry ground.

Bubach.

For seven years the money maker of the collection, in yield, average size and price excelling all others both at that time and since; on the lightest soil and the moist loam—my ideal strawberry soil—this has stood at the head. "Few words comprehend the whole."

Hoffman.

The first year this was the earliest berry to ripen and was the best early berry; of uniform fair size and shape, of good color and the finest of all; when very ripe of fine, rich flavor. This has paid me well, but Michel which was introduced later was more profitable the last two years.

Two of the novelties of this season, Oriole and Ideal, originated by J. W. Kerr, of Denton, Maryland, are crosses of Bubach and Hoffman, uniting their good qualities. I saw them in full bearing on the grounds of the originator two years ago and they presented a magnificent appearance. They are being introduced by Messrs. Slaymaker & Son, of Dover, Del.

May King

was used to pollenize Bubach, and although I now use other varieties for that purpose I still plant a few for home use and for customers who appreciate fine quality.

Belmont

in 1892 produced the largest berries of any of 149 varieties. The most beautiful quarts were of the Belmont.

Gandy

is the largest and best late berry. Al-

though not a heavy yielder nor of very high quality, unless under favorable conditions, yet it fills an unoccupied place for the home supply.

Pineapple

was highly recommended when I bought the first plants of them. It proved unproductive, of irregular shape, poor color and unprofitable for the market. It was of such fine flavor, however, that I have retained it for home use.

The above six varieties were selected from the 28 received the first season. The second year out of 26 varieties received the Michel is retained in the permanent list as the best early variety. The first two years it was difficult to decide between Michel and Hoffman; the last two years the former was the more profitable, yielding more abundantly and ripening a day or two earlier and maturing its entire crop at fewer pickings.

In 1892 the patch was on a rich moist loam, was given good culture, and as it was a perfect season produced the finest berries I ever saw. All who visited this patch pronounced it the best display they had ever seen. As I look back to it now, I realize to a greater degree than at the time, that I had an exceptional crop of berries; but I had read the glowing description in nurserymen's catalogues of berries which averaged from 9 to 12 berries to the quart, so I did not think it a very great yield to pick five quarts at a picking on ten feet of row. Since then I have visited many patches and now can form a better opinion of what should be expected.

Phillips No. 1.

I had been looking for a large perfect blossom variety to pollenize Bubach; one that could be shipped in the same crate and have uniform size. Of the 95 vari-

eties received in 1891, Phillips was the most notable, as it filled this place. It is of large size, a little earlier than Bubach and is moderately productive. Although its parentage is Sharpless and Crescent, it gave magnificent berries last year even on light land.

Barton's Eclipse, [P]

Having more land than I could profitably cultivate, and not caring to grow corn and wheat at a loss, it has been my practice every year to set out a new strawberry patch, keep it worked clean the first year and then let the patch stand and give a crop without cultivation the second year—and it generally gives a good one. That rich land had been covered with blue grass and the second year the strawberries and grass commenced a battle for supremacy. The Barton was one of the varieties which had come to stay. Vigorous, large, productive, a rival of the Bubach. This year in the old patches which I now plow under, Hoffman, Barton and Gandy have held their own and continued to yield the best crops of any under adverse circumstances.

Princess, (P)

Received the same year and when I compared its behavior with me to some reliable reports, I thought there must be something really true in the statement that a variety might succeed elsewhere, yet fail in the garden of Eden. I had not yet made the test under high culture which I commenced in 1893. The ground was well prepared, marked out in rows four feet apart both ways; a shovel full of well rotted manure was placed in each hill and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The best plants were then selected, carefully set out and well tended. Under

this treatment Princess was the greatest yielder in the patch, far ahead of Bubach grown the same way.

Woolverton

under the same "high culture" was the largest and most wonderful staminate. It was originated by my friend, John Little, of Canada, who expects to fruit 1000 new seedlings this year. This variety was received in 1892. Under this system of culture I have grown Hoffman as large as well grown Bubach and picked nearly a quart from a picking from a single plant and its runners.

Dayton

Received the same year and on light ground made a good record. Last season it ripened its crop before the hot weather and was one of the most profitable varieties. Ripens 3 days later than Michel, is of large size, fair quality and productive.

Aroma

One of the two best received in 1893. Vigorous grower, large, firm and productive and of good form and color.

Haynes Eclipse,

Received at the same time as preceding, and I like it better. These are not thoroughly tested, but this has done well the two years fruited.

These are the 14 best in the boiled down list of 216 varieties. The hot sun cooked so many varieties on the plants last year that the 30 varieties fruited for the first time could not be given a fair report until fruited again.

These experiments were undertaken in the interest of the "Peninsula Farmer" when conducted by Edwin S. Heffron, one of the best horticulturists, and truest and best men I have ever known. The first five years the reports were printed in that paper; but under a change of hands

the attention of the management was devoted more to religion and politics than horticulture. The fire in Federalsburg last month destroyed the printing office where the "Peninsula Farmer" was printed and this report appears for the first time in this Magazine. The experiments undertaken last year were continued, as, knowing the enterprising spirit of the management, I knew that the proposition to have them conducted in the interest of its readers would be promptly accepted. I am now preparing the trial grounds for next year. The three-fold test will be given, on rich loam and on sand with cultivation only, and over 100 varieties under high culture. The patch for market is by the side of that of 1892, and I hope to make it even better than that, and a credit to the Maryland Farmer in which the reports are expected to appear, and a source of information and profit to its large body of subscribers.

In the ensuing fruit season I wish to visit the leading fruit growers of this State and Delaware, and after seeing the behavior of varieties with them in fruiting season, I can prepare with certainty the list of over 200 varieties which should be discarded. The fruit list is entirely too long. We want fewer varieties and those few the best. Later in the year a visit to the fruit farms of many of the leading fruit growers of the Eastern and Northern States is on the program, and any commissions from any of the readers of the "only agricultural journal in Maryland," as far as obtaining information concerning fruits, which may be gathered along our route, will be cheerfully accepted and willingly attended to.

Linkwood, Md., March 1896.

Chufas for Hogs.

In my opinion, says Earnest Bass, chufas are by far the best and cheapest feed we can raise for hogs. They have all the fattening properties of corn, and hogs don't tire of them as they do of corn, proving that they are a more complete ration. The fat taken on from chufas is equally as solid as that taken on from corn.

They will grow in most any soil, but the best is a rich, sandy loam. Cultivate the same as corn in rows, two to two and a half feet apart, planting early. The best way to get a good stand and a good yield is by planting them in a bed and then draw and plant the same as potato draws. They need no harvesting, keeping perfectly the severest winters. Sufficient hay can be harvested from them to more than pay for the cultivation, or they can be grazed all summer without apparent injury.

With us they yielded this year 500 bushels nuts per acre with moderate cultivation, on common poor land, and a considerable amount of dry weather. We feel safe in saying that on rich soil and by planting early, they will yield 1000 bushels per acre, or more than two tons of hay.

Columbia, Miss.

Improvements of Dairy Cows.

At the Farmers Institute, held at Pittsford, Vt., says the American Creamery, H. W. Vail of Pomfret gave an interesting talk on the "Improvements of Dairy Cows." He said: "The dairy cow is the farmers' machine for producing milk, and to get a first class machine is the basis of a first-class dairy. The cow with the greatest capacity for digesting food is the most profitable for the dairy

man to keep. It is more profitable to keep a few cows and keep them well, than to keep average cows and make an average quantity of butter, for it takes a certain amount of food to support life and the balance goes to make the milk."

The speaker gave several examples where cows have been brought to giving large quantities of milk by continuous breeding and feeding for milk, without injury to the cow. "Some claim," he said, "that the cows in the world's test at Chicago were injured by crowding to their full capacity, but this was not the case, for the cows that entered the test were, with a few exceptions, better fitted for their work the next year and some did even better than when in the test. For the dairy cow and for the young cow, bran, corn and light oil feed are recommended, gradually increasing the quantity until the limit is reached, and then feed the heavier fuel, gluten, cotton seed, linseed, etc. The change in food makes the change in the per cent of fat found in milk. This is proved by experiments at the station. When the cows are fed upon an analyzed ration the per cent of fat does not vary to any great extent. Uniform milking is absolutely necessary to secure the best results. This is proved by repeated experiments of changing the time of milking and changing milkers. Each time there was a decided loss. To obtain the best results and, therefore, the largest profit, secure the best cows and give them the best care."

"A dream of Spring in the Winter,
In the dark—a gleam of light,
A promise of future glory,
To dazzle our aching sight.
The veil is lifted a moment,
We listen to birds that sing,
There is nothing but flowers and sunshine
In that dream of the coming Spring."

For the Maryland Farmer.

OUR FOODS. THEIR VALUE AS NUTRIENTS.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

If secretary Morton has raised a "hornet's nest" about his ears by a refusal to distribute "seeds," he has done, a far more important work by putting before the people of this country, of all classes, in a convenient and compact form the value of foods, whether animal or vegetable. Nor is this all. He sets forth in a thoroughly convincing way the valuable fact that it is not the costliest portion of our meats that are the most nutritious. Year ago Wolfe pointed out that animals at rest, with light work, or at hard work, require rations in different proportions to be equally valuable. Man with brain and a more sensitive nervous system cannot have his food systematized in the same way. The lawyer and theologian require food of a different kind from the mere laborer, whose work is mostly physical. To fatten a beef for draft, or as a butter or milk producer, while demanding some of the same foods, as hay, require other substances in which the hay is deficient.

As yet little is known of the substances that give the highest energy to the brain closely connected as it is with the stomach, from which fat, power and activity are all derived. True we hear much of starvation, mental and physical, and we are too prone to ascribe it to want of food, forgetting that the two are essentially distinct, although overlapping each other at many points. The old philosopher said a "sound body, a sound mind," for the latter rarely exists in an unsound body.

All foods are of two classes, muscle blood, and bone, brain formers, or those giving heat and energy. Lean meat re-

presents the former; fat, starch, sugar the latter.

If we desire the former we must use more lean meat and substances of that kind and less of the latter.

The quantities for the sake of distinction are designated "narrow" and "wide rations." One to three would represent the one; one to 6 or 7 or 8 the other.

The value of different articles of food is now estimated in calories, *i. e.* the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water 4° F. Taking this as the standard we find of "the edible portion of beef" the richest is the whole rib with 1,450 calories, closely followed by the rump at 1,430, while the round is the poorest of all except the liver, being excelled by both heart and tongue. There are 12 pieces of beef sold in the market, whose aggregate value, exclusive of heart, liver and tongue, is 1130 calories per piece.

Mutton is not much used here as an article of food, yet the four pieces usually sold by butchers, neck, loin (chops), shoulder and hind leg have a value of 1,305, the richest piece, the loin or chops, being worth 350 calories more than the best piece of beef, or $\frac{1}{4}$, quite an important matter to consider when we are buying our rations. Coming to the hog, no wonder those fed on "hog and hominy" showed themselves capable of standing so much rough usage in our late unpleasantness, when the smoked shoulder has a food value of 1,890 calories, bacon of 2,855, and salt pork of no less than 3,255 calories.

Poultry, toothsome as it is, makes but poor food, chickens being valued at 535, fowl at 890, and turkey at 810 calories.

Fish are but little better, the best being

salt mackerel, and canned salmon at 1,365 and 1,035 calories, of which the former has 10 per cent salt. A great outcry is made over oysters and clams, but they make very poor food, only 240 and 215 calories.

Eggs are thought by many to afford a most nourishing diet, an old saying having it that an "egg had as much nutrient as a pound of beef," a wide mistake, since a pound of them is only worth 720 calories.

Milk and skim-milk are poor food, only 325 and 180 calories, but their products are very rich; butter and cheese 3,615 and 2,005, while the skim-milk cheese is valued at 1,095 calories.

Wheat flour has long been thought superior to corn meal, but the latter is a shade better 1,650 to 1,645 calories, while our white hominy is 1,626 and oatmeal 1,850.

Rice, beans, peanuts, "meats" granulated sugar and molasses are superior in nutritive value to wheat bread, but inferior to oyster crackers and milk ones.

Sweet potatoes excel Irish ones and Lima beans outrank all vegetables, cucumbers being the poorest, being only 60 calories and cabbage next with 70.

Of fruits, grapes rank first with whortleberries and blackberries richer than apples.

We may fitly conclude this article with Prof. Atwood's standard of American dietaries :

	Nutritive ratio.	
Woman with light exercise	1	5½
" " moderate work,	1	5.6
Man without work	}	1 : 5½
" with light work		
" " moderate work		
" " hard "	1	6.8

Ringling Hogs.

As winter recedes and spring approaches, bringing with it that condition of the soil most liable to cause hogs to root up and tear to pieces our pastures, the subject of ringling hogs will naturally force itself on our minds; and the question of how this can best be done will be of interest and benefit to many breeders, and especially to those not having much experience in the matter.

There is quite a diversity of opinion among breeders on this subject; some claiming that ringling is injurious, while others hold to the contrary opinion; for our own part, we think that no injury is done the hog when the ringling is properly done. But it is quite a nice piece of work to ring hogs so that the desired object will be accomplished, and at the same time no injurious effects be produced.

We use two rings to each hog and place them immediately over each nostril, exercising great care so as not to get the ring too deep in the nose, so as to come in contact with the bone, in which case the hog does no good, as the irritation which will follow will become so sensitive that the hog will be afraid to put his nose to the ground, or to properly graze for fear of hurting itself. Care, however, must also be taken to place the ring deep enough to keep it from being easily torn out of the nose.

In regard to the cause of hogs rooting, there are also a variety of opinions among breeders, and we think there are several causes that may account for it—chiefest among which is that it is a part of their nature and is inseparably connected with their very being. And try as we may to attribute this natural propensity to some organic defect of the system caused by

the want of a well-balanced ration, the fact, nevertheless, remains, and like Banquo's ghost, it will not down—that it is natural for hogs to root.

In the beginning hogs, like all other created animals, were made adaptable to the conditions surrounding them, and as in all probability their sustenance was derived through their own exertions and labors, it was necessary that they should be created with this propensity, and the means of carrying it into effect. We often hear it remarked that we can't improve on nature, and this saying is true as regards those things over which we have no control, but is misleading in reference to those things over which we do exercise control. The Creator has wisely placed a certain amount of material in each one of our hands, leaving it to us to mould and shape that material so that the best results may be accomplished. And looking back through the years that go to make up the last quarter of a century, in which there has been accomplished more in the way of improvement and development than in a thousand years of any other period of the world's history, we see as great improvements in swine as along any other lines, not only in the form and individuality of the hog, but also in its rooting propensities, for the nearer we come to reaching perfection in the hog, the sooner we come to eliminating this undesirable propensity.

We sometimes see hogs inclined to root most all the time, neglecting their feed, seemingly having no appetite for it. In such cases we think that their system calls for something not supplied in their ordinary food, and a change in their feed should be made. This will often stop them from rooting so avariciously.—*American Swineherd.*

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.

Don't let the stock stand out in a cold storm. It is a loss of fuel.

Feed your calf properly, regularly and liberally, but in no case excessively.

The hog is the staff of life, the arch enemy of famine, the poor man's best friend.

From fifty to sixty two horse loads of stable manure per acre can be used with good effect.

Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies.

All soils formed from the decomposition of granite contain an abundance of potassa and silica, the most important element for the growth of the wheat plants.

If a sheep is lame, examine the hoof, cleanse out between the hoofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water.

There is no profit in feeding stock that is beyond its prime. It is waste of feed and money. As soon as any animal begins to fail it should be disposed of.

We have at the present day many judiciously conducted periodicals, and no farmer who has a proper pride in his profession but takes one or more agricultural papers.

The use of absorbents to hold the urine of animals in their beds, and compel them to lie in such abominable filth, should be treated like all other barbarities to animals.

If iron garden tools are laid for a few minutes in a solution of soda they will be protected from rusting for a long time, even if exposed continuously to a moist atmosphere.

Ewes occasionally die after lambing from exhaustion. To guard against this give a pint of wheat flour gruel twice a day, with two tablespoonfuls of brandy in

each dose ; but this should only be given in cases of extreme weakness, when there is no appetite, and be gradually diminished as soon as the ewe begins to recover a little.

The farmer's wife who can cook with green, wet wood, in a smoky fire place, and do without a periodical and not murmur, is unfit for such a man, but is well fitted for paradise.

It is false economy to turn stock into the hay field in the winter, the ground being soft the roots become mangled and exposed to frosts, diminishing the succeeding crop more than double the value of the feed thus obtained.

The age at which cattle can be profitably fattened will depend much upon their breeding, and the manner in which they have been reared. It is said that common native cattle can rarely be profitably fed for the butcher till they are four years old.

Ashes are most valuable for grass lands, the cereal grains and potatoes. When applied to grain they give stiffness to the straw and prevent it from lodging, one hundred pounds of ashes being sufficient for the production of one thousand pounds of good straw.

Farmers' clubs ought to be formed in every neighborhood, for the purpose of interchange of opinion and particularly for experimenting with the different seeds, fertilizers, system of farm management, and the usefulness as well as profit of the different breeds of stock, poultry, &c.

Let the breeding sow work for her living, for if you feed her bountifully she will get fat and have few pigs. But to have good pigs she must have the right sort of food to make bone, muscle and fat ; but avoid the fatal mistake of giving the sow a large quantity of roots before parturition. Let her run in pasture, and have a moderate supply of bran, a little meal and boiled potatoes, a few turnips, but very few mangolds ; a moderate meal of soaked Indian corn may be added, also clover.

For The Maryland Farmer.

SHEEP BREEDING.

There is scarcely any other branch or department of live stock breeding that pays as well as sheep breeding, when properly managed, and it seems strange that more of our farmers do not give it at least a fair trial. Especially are sheep desirable on a poor farm, for they will materially assist in increasing fertility of the land, in the hands of an intelligent and practical man. No other live stock in my judgment will return the profits so soon and so regularly as will sheep, and the percentage of profit cannot help but prove entirely satisfactory under fairly favorable circumstances, for not only are there lambs to sell, (if any), at good prices every spring, but there is quite a supply of wool even at prevailing low prices to swell the profit, while the average cost of keeping is comparatively slight. It is, however, poor economy to feed poorly, for high and regular feeding always pays best and sheep are no exception to the rule.

On lands but a few miles from our large cities, it seldom pays to breed sheep, or in fact, any kind of live stock for profit, for such lands are far more valuable for raising early vegetables. There are hundreds of acres of comparatively good and cheap land in Maryland and Virginia, which are but a few hours, by rail or boat, from most of our large towns, and these can be made to pay with sheep, raising early lambs for market. It requires some capital, as well as experience, and those who attempt it without either, will fail to make a profit. My experience is that good native ewes crossed with a pure bred Southdown or Cotswold ram will produce a class of lambs which are

sure to please any good judge of good stock, and the quality of such lamb is duly appreciated by consumers. Those who wish to breed sheep, and have had very little, if any, experience, will find it best to commence with a very small flock of from ten to twenty, and then increase the numbers as the experience and cash increase, until you have as many as the farm is capable of carrying. H.

Celery Oil.

This is a new industry which Germany is endeavoring to foster. Distillers of essential oils have experimented with the distilling of celery during the past season, producing a few pounds. It is distilled from the green leaves, possesses the powerful aromatic odor and taste of the plant and may arouse considerable interest among manufacturers of concentrated soups and preserved meats and vegetables. It requires 100 pounds green leaves to make one pound of oil. If it proves feasible to distill celery for flavoring purposes, why not utilize other herbs in the same manner for like purposes? — *Scientific American*.

A Dairy of Six.

A Maine farmer sends to Hoard's Dairyman a statement of the proceeds of his six cows last year. He began the year with four mature cows and two two-year-old heifers; one cow full blood Jersey, the rest grade Jerseys. One cow was sold the first of August, also one heifer the last of August. Two two-year-old heifers came in to take the places October 20, '95. Butter made, 1700 pounds; cheese, 165 pounds; two calves sold, \$18.00; milk sold, \$10.50.

This butter is sent to one man in Cam-

bridge, Mass., and has been for three years, at 25 cents per pound net; cheese mostly consumed at home. He further states: We grow lots of berries and use lots of cream during the berry season, of which no account is made. Cream is always used in cooking. Our family averages six. I never weighed my grain ration until a short time ago. As I was reading over some formulated rations I just thought I would go to the barn and weigh out the grain I was feeding, to know whether I was doing the proper thing or not. It just astonished me to see how I was fooling away good grain.

I find I am saving just two cents per day per cow, which means 14 cents per day (am milking seven now) or 98 cents per week. My ration now consists of upland hay, 11 pounds; corn stover, 11 pounds; corn and cob meal, three pounds; cottonseed meal, one and one half pounds.

What the Farmer Wants.

What does the farmer want? When Providence has sent him rain and sunshine in season then he wants a customer as near as possible to the field of products, and the nearer he can get him the better customer he is. If we should ask the farmers which they would rather have beside them, another farmer or a factory, every one would vote for a factory. Why? Because the factory gives employment to men and to women who don't raise their own products, and must buy the farmer's.

Our readers may order from advertisers in this paper with the full assurance that they will get what they send for.

Shoeing Horses.

Fitting the horseshoe hot, so frequently practised, cannot be too strongly condemned, as the sensitive structures beneath the horny wall are seriously injured, the pores in the horny tissue closed, and the secretion of the hoof seriously interfered with, until the hoof finally becomes brittle and easily broken. The majority of shoeing smiths argue that it requires too much time to obtain a perfectly plane-bearing surface on both the foot and shoe with the tools intended for that purpose; that the shoe can be made to bear all around alike much easier and quicker by placing it on the foot hot until the foot is charred wherever touched by the hot shoe. No doubt this is the most rapid way of fitting shoes, but when we take into consideration the harm done by such practice, we find that nothing has been gained, but that much of the value of the horse has been lost: for of what value is a horse without a sound foot? It is also important that shoes should be reset every four or six weeks. With the above precautions the horse's foot may be kept reasonably sound.—*The Cable.*

Harrowing the Corn Field.

Mr. D. H. Leavers, at a recent Ontario Institute, reported that he had used his horse-rake for this purpose with very satisfactory results. His primary object was to gather up roots of quack grass, but it proved another case of killing two birds with one stone. Mr. J. B. Ewing, last season tried a new form of cultivator on his corn field. Realizing that our ordinary scufflers went too deep, especially toward the close of the season, he constructed a triangular framework of plant; through

this he drove a large number of six-inch wire spikes. This gave him an implement with fine teeth four inches long. By attaching a convenient pair of handles he was able to handle it easily; naturally it is a one horse machine. Mr Ewing considers it a grand success. Many farmers speak of using the cultivating attachment of their seeders for cultivating the crops. By removing the center teeth two rows can be done at once. By this plan one man is enabled to do as much as two men with two of the old-fashioned scufflers.

For the Maryland Farmer.

EDIBLE NUTS

On the Peninsula.

BY WM. P. CORSA.

Essay delivered at the meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society at Denton,
Jan. 15, 16 & 17.

The cultivation of four classes of edible nuts may be hopefully undertaken on the Peninsula. viz. : Walnuts, Hickories, Hazels and Chestnuts. But whoever is lacking in patience or zeal will do well to plant only sparingly of any of them.

By our methods of fruit propagation and marketing we have learned on the Peninsula to prize most those classes of fruit which respond with varietal certainties and known characteristics of superiority to ordinary care and culture. The condition is not yet fully attained in the culture of all the nuts. The chestnuts are budded or grafted with results almost as satisfactory as the peach or apple; and the hazel is propagated by either buds or layers with but ordinary care. But the walnuts and the hickories are difficult to propagate by either budding or grafting, especially in this climate.

Possibly there is something in the humidity of the climate of the Gulf States

that makes these operations more successful there than here, and yet growers there prefer several days without rain after setting their buds in June or July. If I judge correctly from correspondence with growers on the Pacific coast these have even greater difficulty than we, except in their mountain regions, where budding the walnut upon their wild stocks seems quite successful.

Your first President (Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton), had a very promising showing, last spring, in Japanese walnuts that had been grafted near the ground; these plants he had shaded by boards as an awning, and in June they had generally started growth. I shall be happy to hear from him how they came through the year.

The Persian Walnut

has been commonly called English walnut in this country and has been grown on this Peninsula as an occasional tree many years. I incline to the opinion that it was one of the fruit earliest planted by European settlers. It may be found as a large and healthy tree in many neighborhoods, especially on the Maryland side of the Peninsula. Perhaps few of the trees now standing are so much as 100 years old, but our older citizens remember that when they were children there were other old trees large and healthy, that have since been cut down, probably for their timber.

That the tree will thrive here, every person present, who is acquainted with our country, will bear witness to the beautiful specimens of Persian walnut we can boast.

Why have we not made an orchard tree of it as others have done in California? This is a question upon which I desire an opinion from members of this society. Californians made many failures of wal-

nut orchards before they learned how to select the class of walnut that has since given them great success. I say class, because varieties do not yet cut any figure in California orchards of walnuts; and, indeed, only a few nurserymen there have awakened to the fact that varietal propagation must stand at the base of the walnut culture of the future.

There are varieties of this nut that have the habit of very late foliation; indeed, that show no sign of growth till late in May or early in June. Of such there are specimens already growing and fruiting on this Peninsula, I know of at least one tree, and there may be many, from which the fruit is quite as large and fully as good as any found in the market. This habit of late vernalion is a matter of first importance to growers of this nut on the Atlantic seaboard; it insures escape from late frosts.

Perhaps there is no other condition of our environment so disastrous to fruit growing as belated frosts; and that fruit which presents constant habits that will escape these frosts is entitled to consideration at your hands.

If you agree with me that we have already thrifty trees of this nut, and that in much of our territory the species thrives to an old age, and that, aside from the damage by late frosts to such as leaf early, the species is as fruitful here as in many parts of the country where it is made a market crop, the logic of the situation is that we should learn to propagate the more promising varieties now fruiting here. I have no doubt that owners of such trees will freely give grafts or buds for experimentation by your society; and I suggest that some

action be taken by you to determine for the popular good how varieties of this nut can be propagated in this climate.

Japanese Walnuts.

Two species of Japanese walnuts are promising orchard fruits for our territory: *Juglans Sieboldiana*, which growers will prefer to call "Siebold;" and *Juglans cordiformis*, which many growers could more easily remember under its English translation "Heart-shape."

It has been claimed for these that they come from seed so exact in type that budding and grafting are quite unnecessary; but I predict that when we have progressed far enough to learn that we have an especially fruitful specimen we will need the art of budding as an insurance of the perpetuation of this habit. Indeed the experience of growers in this country has already demonstrated that even the form in each of these species varies materially in seedlings.

American Walnuts.

Of the American walnuts, the common black walnut of the Eastern States is well known to perhaps every dweller on the Peninsula. The crop from trees grown here is generally marketed in local towns at 50 cents per bushel, and as a rule the demand exceeds the supply. This condition would indicate that we should plant more of these trees, for if the trees are judiciously located on the farm, their shade will be acceptable to man and beast, and their appearance in the landscape will be ornamental.

I have urged in the presence of some of you, perhaps more than once before, the necessity for better methods than now obtained with many of our growers in preparing the Black walnut for mar-

ket. A good method, and one calculated to bring out the best qualities of these nuts is to lay them, when gathered, upon a grassy mound, somewhat spread out, for about two weeks, then run them through a cornsheller that will tear loose the hulls; gather out the nuts from the mass of hulls and spread them upon a shed roof or other place, where no sand can get into their rough surfaces. Here they may remain to "cure" till about the time of the first snow, when with their surfaces perfectly dry they may be placed in barrels, or other receptacles.

The Butternut *Juglans cinerea*

is not so well known to persons south of the northern tier of counties; its tree is rare with us, except on the northern limit of our Peninsula. The quality of kernel of the Butternut is more acceptable than that of the Black walnut to most people, but the nuts sell generally for about the same price. The tree will thrive in about all portions of the Peninsula, though its body may need protection from the sun till sufficient top has formed to insure a shade for the trunk. A like treatment is quite necessary for the body of the Persian walnut, and may be accomplished by nailing together, at their edges, as for a trough, two boards of proper length. This shield is made secure by setting one end in the earth so that the apex of the trough is on the south side of the tree, whence its wings will face the southeast and southwest respectively.

The Butternut tree would give added ornament to our landscape, and its fruit would be an acceptable addition to our store, especially appreciated by the children.

The Hickories.

The Hickories present a group of nuts American in origin. In it are some species, and a few hybrids, that afford kernels of the highest flavor and the best quality.

Three species very generally afford edible nuts from all their trees, viz.: The Pecan; the Shagbark of the Eastern States; and the larger Shellbark of the Central Western States. A fourth species, viz.: The Pignut affords an occasional tree which produces nuts much larger than the type, with very thin shell, and a plump, sweet kernel of high quality. Concerning the specimens of this character that I have seen, I am not fully persuaded they are not hybrids. One thing is certain; different species of hickory will cross with each other; and from this source, as found in nature, we have some trees bearing nuts of excellent quality. As a fact it may be stated that more specimen trees of crosses in the hickory are reported from Illinois and Indiana than from all the rest of the country. Whether it is true or not that the Shellbark and the Pecan cross more readily than do other species of the hickory is not, I think, proven by these more numerous reported specimens. These two species intermingle very generally in the forests of these States; and any modification of the forms of nuts normal to either species quickly attracts attention. The hybrid hickories of that section afford interesting study for the naturalist and hopeful experiment for the horticulturist.

Nature, unaided by man, has given us in some of these hybrids marked improvement over either species, in size of nut and thinness of shell; with a qual-

ity in the kernels that will equal the best. What might man do in aid of Nature by intelligent cross pollination?

And further: It is known that not only do the species of hickory fertilize each other, but that the several species of walnut are, among themselves, aids to fruitfulness. Is it in the power of man to aid in bridging the apparently short space between these two closely allied groups?

Possibly some of our State Experiment Stations will take up this question for satisfactory solution. To me it seems that no more promising field than that of nut culture is inviting the investigation of such stations for this Peninsula. In no other field could more species be taken within the range of hopeful experiment. My home at Milford presents what may be found more or less closely grouped elsewhere on the Peninsula, viz., from three to five species of *Juglans*; from two to five species of *Hicoria*; from one to three species of *Corylus*; from one to four species of *Castania*; and one, the native species of *Fagus*.

The trees of these groups grow well with us; fifteen or more of the species have given crops more or less satisfactory within the area of this Peninsula; and grant to us the knowledge of how to propagate and how to cultivate them and we will feed the Nation with walnuts.

The question of first importance in cultivating the hickory with us as an orchard crop is that we have the method and skill to multiply horticultural varieties. Not alone is this necessary to insure the obtaining of the best in quality and largest in size, but if we would reduce to the minimum the expense of har-

vesting, our trees must ripen their crops in uniform time.

The Hazel.

Concerning the hazel I must confess that after some experience in its culture, and a great deal of correspondence with American growers, and a quite close reading of the authorities who treat of it; I am at a loss to explain why we have no successful orchards of the European species on this Peninsula. The trees make good growth with us; and though reported in New Jersey subject to mildew, I do not learn that this is at all the cause of their rare appearance among the cultivated trees of our Peninsula. So far as I have learned the most fruitful specimens found with us, yield much below a paying crop; but our specimens stand often as isolated trees, or at least are so grown as seems to make their condition analogous to unfruitful plantings reported in European culture of this nut.

For the correction of unfruitfulness, our cousins across the ocean recommend corrective treatment, which consists of root pruning to repress too vigorous wood making; summer heading in of suckers; winter and spring shortening of laterals, always with the purpose in mind of saving all the male catkins if possible. European growers recommend opening the center of the shrubby growth to the admission of air and light—to secure which a barrel hoop is placed within the circle of branches and the branches are tied to it. At blossoming time the blooming male catkins from wild hazels are hung in the tops of cultivated trees to correct any deficiency of these organisms that may be noticed.

A trip of investigation to the hazel

orchards of Kent, England, would not be very expensive in these days of cheap travel and such investigation should provide us with more exact knowledge of varieties and some assurance in procuring a supply of plants under varietal names, we can depend upon each individual plant so obtained. To secure this investigation, I would be pleased to know that your president or secretary was to be sent on a tour of investigation; for which purpose I have no doubt that a popular subscription from those interested would secure the necessary funds. Occasionally such information can be quite satisfactorily obtained through our consular agents, but a personal investigation by a competent person would give much more satisfactory data upon which to judge the advisability of extended planting.

The Chestnuts.

There seems no reason why we should not grow orchards of chestnuts just so soon as we are satisfied concerning the species and varieties best suited to our conditions. The chestnut is propagated quite readily by either budding or grafting, and will probably soon form an important part of the stock in first-class nurseries. If any type of the Chinkapin could be found that is free from the habit of sprouting from the root, this would, I imagine, give great impetus to chestnut culture by affording a stock of dwarfish growth. For orchard trees on our Peninsula we do not take kindly to those of very large growth. Our soil, our methods of culture, our high winds, during some portions of the year, our ideas of harvesting with least expense, all indicate the need of a low growing, or at most only a medium-sized tree.

Pennsylvania propagators have reported that for seedlings to be used as stocks, the American grown nuts of European species *Castanea sativa* afford more satisfaction than do seedlings of the American species *Castanea dentata*. The objection made to planting imported nuts for stock is that but few of the seedlings from such are found hardy here.

The European chestnut does not usually form so tall a tree as its American cousin, yet even its size is too large for orchard purposes on this Peninsula, and as such it will never be popular with us—(Some heavy fruiting varieties that begun to produce at an early age have so dwarfed the growth of the trees, as to suggest that from selection in the nursery rows, of the earliest fruiting specimens, a quite uniform orchard growth of low-headed trees may be obtained.) Perhaps nuts of the Japanese species *Castanea Japonica* may become abundant enough with us to warrant their use as stocks. But these, too, may need to be from strains that have grown in America to insure hardiness. This species is not so dwarfish as our Chinkapin *Castanea pumila* but forms a smaller tree than either the *dentata* or *sativa*. Its nuts from selected trees are the largest chestnuts grown. American propagators have succeeded in producing some trees that yield nuts of better quality than the type. It affords me pleasure to state that one of the best of these has been produced on this Peninsula by Mr. J. W. Killen at Felton, Del. The quality of this seedling will give the nut rank among the "good" chestnuts for dessert purposes. The specimens received at the Department of Agriculture were about as

sweet as the average American chestnut, and quite free from astringency.

In the field of propagation your first President has been doing some excellent work with the Japanese chestnut. He has introduced several named varieties of large size and good quality. Within the several species of chestnuts the products of seedling trees differ as widely as do apples in size, form and quality. The same may be said of each of the other kinds of nuts.

With a chestnut as large as the finest *Japonica*, possessing the sweet flavor and rich edible qualities of the *dentata*, to be grown on a tree that shall be quite uniform in size and not over 15 feet high, Peninsula growers would enter the lists for orchard culture with great zeal.

Fattening Oysters.

Off the shore of eastern Virginia a new method is now being tried of fattening oysters. Hitherto the plan adopted by the oyster men has been to transfer the oysters from the bays along the Atlantic coast to the estuaries of the rivers, to feed on the matter brought down by the current. In the low, marshy ground that fringes one of the bays on the Virginia coast, a number of parallel canals are being made into which the sea water will be admitted by sluice gates. In these canals the oysters will be grown, much as water cresses are grown around London. The oysters will find their natural food, which consists of diatoms and other minute algæ, which are produced in prodigious quantities when salt water is mixed with a small percentage of fresh water. On a small scale the plan has worked successfully. Thus far the small oysters have been transplanted into the

canals from the bays; but, with the plan in full operation, this will not be necessary as the canals open on the breeding grounds, and during the early summer, when the spawn are given off, it will float into the canals, and the oyster beds will be planted naturally. Other advantages claimed for the new method of culture are freedom from sewage contamination, the easy exclusion of the enemies of the oyster, and the ease of harvesting.—*Scientific American*.

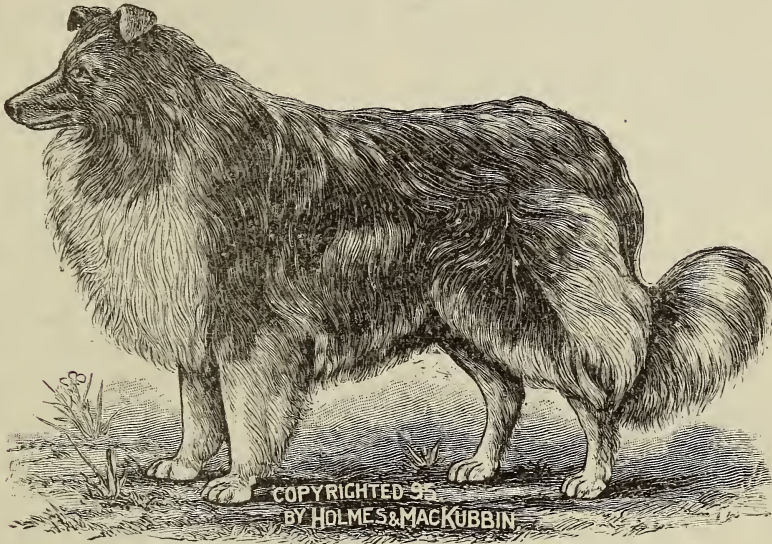
A few months ago an American with commercial instincts arrived in Yokohama with a collection of samples of American knickknacks sufficient to stock a country fair. He announced that he had come to Japan to build up American trade. He did not remain long, and now it is advertised that he has turned up in San Francisco with a stock of samples of manufactured Japanese goods prepared to knock the American market silly. He is able, he says, to lay down all sorts of goods in California, duty paid, at from thirty to fifty per cent. less than the same class of articles can be manufactured in America.—*N. Y. Herald*.

The first duty of Congress is to provide more revenue for the Government. With a deficiency of \$43,000,000 in the revenues for the last fiscal year, and with no authority in the Treasury to make loans except upon a thirty-year 4 per cent. basis or to issue certificates in any emergency, Congress is with criminal heedlessness facing the possibility of two foreign wars while considering in a routine manner the appropriation of \$100,000,000, nowhere in sight, for coast defenses and new warships!—*The World, N. Y.*

Holstein-Friesian Register.

This is the name of the official paper published by Fred'k L. Houghton, Sec'y of the H. F. Asso. of America, Brattleboro', Vt. With Mar, 1, it appears as a 32 page magazine issued monthly, at the price of \$1.50 a-year. We will club it with the Maryland Farmer, charging you only \$1.00 for both. There

are many breeders of Holsteins in this section, to whom this official magazine would prove of very great interest. Send us your \$1.00 and get it. Any of our subscribers already paid up, may send the amount, and will be credited for an additional year on our books.

**ROUGH-COATED SCOTCH COLLIES.**

Among dogs, illustrious for their usefulness, none rank higher than the shepherd dogs of the Scotch Collie breed. Their intelligence is such that the entire management of the flock is often left to them, and a dog of this character will die rather than abandon his charge, or allow it to be the prey of any wild animal. Stories of the remarkable faithfulness of this genus, the rough coated collie, are many; and all tend to exalt the value of such an animal for those who would wish one on the farm and about his home. Our illustration is the celebrated Rough-Coated Scotch Collie

"Lochiel," a fine specimen, engraved from a photograph, whose antecedents run back to all the champions on both sire and dam side. This magnificent dog, which so well portrays the character and beauty of these collies, is owned by Messrs. Holmes & MacKubbin, seedsmen and breeders of thoroughbred live stock, Harrisburg, Pa. He is at the head of their stud. It will repay our readers to send for a catalogue descriptive of the pure bred stock for sale by this firm. They make a specialty of breeding the rough coated Scotch Collies.

Those Planters who wish the latest information about Seeds, presented in a straightforward, matter-of-fact way, will be gratified by the practical good sense evidenced in Gregory's Seed Catalogue for 1896. The purpose of this book is to help the planter in the choice of seeds best adapted to the conditions of his particular locality. Any one who plants seeds can obtain a copy free of postage upon application to J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., who are the oldest and largest seed growers in New England, and one of the best known firms in the entire country. Their business was established in 1856, and its growth has been continuous and healthy. There is probably no section of the country where Gregory's "Home Grown" Seeds are not sold and planted.

Pleasants' Fertilizers.

Much has been said in detraction of the value of manufactured fertilizers, some maintaining that farmyard manure is the only reliable fertilizer. Ascertained facts prove the fallacy of this idea, as it is well known that barren land has been changed into fertile soil by the continued use of Peruvian guano alone, or of bone alone. Peruvian guano contains constituents to suit every soil, whilst animal bone is acknowledged to be the best basis of all manufactured fertilizers. Doubtless this is the reason that the fertilizers manufactured by Wm. A. Pleasants, Esq., 31 E. Pratt St. Baltimore, close to Light St. Wharf, have been found so efficacious and have become so much sought after, as the basis of all Mr. Pleasants fertilizers are Peruvian guano and animal bone. This gentleman is descended from one of our best old Baltimore families. He has had opportunity of experience having been connected in business with one of our leading fertilizer manufacturers for many years; and Pleasants Peruvian and bone fertilizers are manufactured to suit the necessities of the crops and of the soil. Go to this gentleman and explain to him what you want and you will be satisfactorily suited, at

a moderate price. Mr. Pleasants sells also all materials and chemicals from which farmers manufacture their own fertilizers.

Hodges' Business College.

Augusta, N. C.

Business Manager, "Maryland Farmer,"
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Sir:—I beg to assure you that the regular visits of your excellent publication to our reading rooms have been highly appreciated by the entire circle of our readers. As the leading representative of your special field of Journalism, in your section of country, the "Maryland Farmer" has been especially interesting to us.

Please continue it for another year. With best wishes, &c., Yours very truly,

Mrs. J. D. HODGES, Sec.

To Cure a Horse of Balking.

From *Our Animal Friends*: An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a balky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go take the front foot by the fetlock and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it thus for three minutes and let it down and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of but one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought. There have been some barbarously cruel methods resorted to to make a balky horse go its way, such as filling its mouth with sand, severely beating the horse, or, as in one recent case, cutting out his tongue. The humane societies would have their hands full to

care for all these cruelties to animals. If they only knew, the owners of horses would adopt my treatment, and there would be no trouble with the erstwhile troublesome balky horse."

For the Maryland Farmer.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Berkeley Fruit Grower's Association, at Martinsburg, W. Va.

BY J. D. SIMMONS.

President and Gentlemen :—My friend to my left asked the cause and preventative for the blighting and dropping of fruits. Answer: It is caused by an unhealthy condition of the plant. Four years ago I rented a vineyard of two acres from Philip H. Wingert in a neglected condition, vines six years old. At the same time I bought a one-half interest in a peach orchard, three years old, ten acres, which was neglected also; the worms nearly took the trees; there were twenty to thirty worms to a tree.

The object was to test the merits of my Patent Fertilizer for fruit, the Excelsior Fruit Producer. The first year the fruit of the grape blighted and had but few grapes on the vines. I trimmed, fertilized, cultivated and sprayed, and the next year I had a half crop, the next two years I had a full crop. Each of the four years, from 1892 to 1895, I had a good crop of peaches. I wormed, trimmed, fertilized and cultivated. I find that 400 lbs. of the Excelsior Fruit Producer broadcast, and 2 lbs. around each tree on top of the ground will keep the worms from the trees and give healthy trees choice and fancy fruit. The plants feed on fourteen elements which it is essential to have in the ground

to make healthy trees, choice and fancy fruit. The least of these, in proportion as the plant takes them up, controls the size and quality of the crop. No straight goods, such as S. C. bone, or animal bone, is a complete fertilizer. A complete fertilizer must have all the elements that the plant feeds upon in the right proportion to give color, size and flavor to the fruit.

Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, who spent sixteen years in an analysis of soil and crops, said the land to be remunerative ought to contain one hundred times all the plant food that the crop takes up. The vegetable kingdom feeds the animal kingdom, and the waste and remains of the animal feed the vegetable. Both require the same elements in a different state. If a man wants iron, or any other element, he can get it by eating fruit, vegetables and grain without taking decoctions through other sources. The law of reproduction is the farmer's friend, and fertilizing with a complete goods will multiply your crops, by saving the excrements of man and beast, and putting them back in your farm. A good fertilizer applied every year stays on your farm in all crops produced, not taken from the farm, is what increases your manure pile and enriches your land. The poor farm that starts with ten loads of manure, and increases to 400 loads, increases the capacity of that farm to produce forty times.

Hagerstown, Md.

I have trimmed the peach orchard of Mr. J. D. Simmons this winter and found the trees in elegant condition, wood bright and clear, trees healthy and well budded, with elegant prospects for a

heavy crop. I have also examined the trees for the borer, I found fertilizer around the collar of the trees but found no borers below the fertilizer. Out of twenty-five trees that I examined I found but three borers and those very small ones were above the fertilizer.

This orchard is seven years old. The trees made a fine growth of young wood this last season, as dry as it was. I have been in the fruit business (growing fruit) for twenty-nine years.

FRISBY M. STOFFER.

Hagerstown, Md.

The Barred Plymouth Rock.

We issue a special supplement this month containing a beautiful illustration of the first prize breeding pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks at the great Madison Square Garden, New York, poultry exhibition and owned by Mr. A. C. Hawkins, of Lancaster, Mass, who has been one of the largest and most successful breeders in the United States for years.

The Barred P. Rock may rightly be called the American farmers' fowl as their hardiness and other practical qualities make them one of the best market breeds. They are prolific winter layers, make early meaty broilers at 8 or 10 weeks of age, and are tender for roasting until matured. The farmers of the country appreciate their merits and for several years have been introducing Plymouth Rock males into their flocks to increase the weight and laying qualities. The rich yellow skin, and legs which they get on the dressed fowls attract the market man and consumer, and the farmer gets a larger price for his product. Mr. Hawkins raises about 4,000 chickens an-

nually, and besides the Barred P. Rocks, breeds White P. Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, all good sized practical breeds. His fowls are winners at the largest exhibitions in this country and England.

They Cannot Let Go.

The mechanism of the leg and foot of a chicken, or other bird that roosts on a limb, is a marvel of design. It often seems strange that a bird will sit on a roost and sleep all night without falling off, but the explanation is perfectly simple.

The tendon of the leg of a bird that roosts is so arranged that when the leg is bent at the knee the claws are bound to contract, and thus hold with a sort of death-grip the limb round which they are placed.

Put a chicken's feet on your wrist, and then make the bird sit down, and you will have a practical illustration on your skin that you will remember for some time. By this singular arrangement, seen only in such birds as roost, they will rest comfortably and never think of holding on, for it is impossible for them to let go till they stand up.

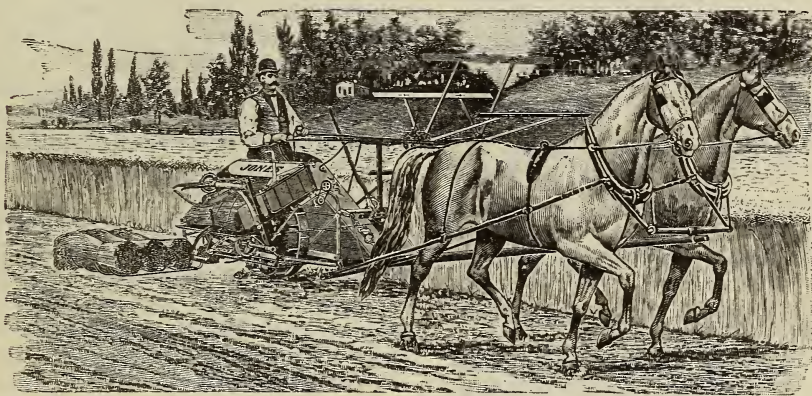
A company of Osaka capitalists, headed by Mr. Osazaki Eijiro, has been formed for the purpose of setting up iron works for the manufacture of boilers, locomotives, railway cars, bridges, etc. Up to date the Japanese railways have been supplied with locomotives from abroad. There are one hundred American locomotives operating in Japan now, mostly of the Baldwin make, and the English builders, who used to have the exclusive run, are fighting hard.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Mr. Arthur M. Easter, to whom we made reference in a recent number, as having removed from his late office 12 E. Lexington St., to No. 403 Fidelity Building, had to make the change in order to occupy a central position, and also on account of increase of business. For in addition to his large private practice, Mr. Easter is the counsel for The Mutual Protective and Loan Association, The People's Building Association, The Central State Saving and Building Association, &c. His management of the business of these Companies necessitates a great deal of labor, but has been satisfactory to them and much more of the same description would come to him, but his hands are full. Mr. Easter gives special attention to Co-operation, Real Estate and Mercantile Law.

Pansies.

Purple and gold, black and gold, blue and gold—fancy runs riot among the magnificent colors which have heretofore characterized the Pansy. It has seemed as if there could be no more worlds for the pansy specialist to conquer, but Vaughan the well known seedsman and florist, has added to the long list, pansies in varied shades of red: this new class opens wide the door to great possibilities in the pansy world. Red and gold pansies, red and black pansies, red and white pansies—what a vision of rich combinations it conjures up! A line to this firm at Chicago or New York brings you free their 120 page book "Gardening Illustrated" for 1896. Chicago: 84 & 86 Randolph St., Vaughan's Seed Store. New York: 26 Barclay St.

**THE JONES LEVER BINDER.**

The Plano Manufacturing Co., West Pullman, Chicago, Ill., has placed on the market the machine which is illustrated on this page. Its distinguishing feature is the application of the "lever" to increase the power of the machine when most needed, without adding to the draft, which is always comparatively light. Its works are of a simple character, easily understood by the farmer, and

not liable to get out of order. The tying of the knot has also been brought to perfection, and the intricate machinery usually necessary has been vastly simplified until all trouble in that direction is taken away. This machine has been tested thoroughly during the harvest of '95 and has proved itself to be a decided success. They have agents in Baltimore for its sale.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

In England there are 70,000 girls engaged in public houses and drinking bars.

There are more than 9,000,000,000 heathens still outside of the light-circle of Christianity.

One pound of cork is said to be amply sufficient to support a man of ordinary size in the water.

Yellow pine is often preferred to oak for bridge ties, for the reason that it does not warp or twist so much.

Spain produces annually 80,000,000 gallons of olive oil, Italy 35,000,000 gallons, and France about 30,000,000 gallons.

Railway construction in Japan which was temporarily interrupted during the late war, is again becoming active.

The scales used in weighing diamonds are so delicately poised that the weight of a single eyelash will turn the balance.

The West Indian crab is the only creature that is born in the sea, matures in fresh water, and passes its adult life on land.

The brain of a woman is smaller than that of a man, but it is stated to be somewhat larger in proportion to the weight of the body.

Under normal conditions, Cuba produces a yearly average of 900,000 tons of sugar. Nine-tenths of this total production has been stopped.

Once every year the Emperor of China, amid great pomp and ceremony, plows a furrow in order to dignify agriculture in the eyes of his people.

Louisville was named in honor of Louis XIV., of France, whose troops were helping us gain our independence at the time the city was founded, in 1778.

New Zealand is bent on preserving her remarkable wild birds and other animals, and has set apart two islands on which all hunting and trapping are forbidden.

A good engine in charge of a good man rarely requires to be stopped in working hours. When one is stopped frequently, adds the Safety Valve, it would be a good

plan to find out whether it is the engine that is out of order, or the man in charge of it.

A Chicago lawyer of a cynical disposition thus defines a promoter: "One who sells nothing for something to a man who thinks he is getting something for nothing."

The largest grape vine in Great Britain grows in a vinery at Manresa House, Roehampton, England, and last season bore eight hundred and fifty-two bunches of grapes, valued at £112.

A new industry in London is that of preserving eggs. The eggs have the shells removed, the white and yolk are then mixed together and the whole packed in hermetically sealed tins.

The largest flower in the world grows in Sumatra. It is called the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, and some of the specimens are each thirty nine inches in diameter. The central cup will hold six quarts of water.

Electric lines are already invading Egypt, and it is now only a few months until the graceful camel can hump himself to a boneyard, while tourists from Cairo to the pyramids will make the trip in a few minutes in a trolley car.

At the great salt deposits of New Iberia, La., the company desired to ascertain the depth of the mass of rock salt, and sank a boring for the purpose. The drill penetrated through 600 feet of solid salt, the cores furnishing the evidence.

The spot where Miles Standish landed Sept. 29, 1621, in Squantum, has been marked by a unique monument composed of round stones brought by members of the Daughters of the Revolution and kindred societies and placed in position by a mason.

The United States imported over 3,000,000 tons of cane and beet sugar in 1894, which was valued at about \$150,000,000. In 1895 our importations were about 285,000 tons less, and represented a value of \$67,000,000. Our own domestic production is about 250,000 tons. It is evident that the refiners must pay at least \$45,000,000 additional for this year's supply of sugar.

For the Maryland Farmer,

THE SAN JOSE SCALE.

In your last issue in an article on the San Jose Scale, you refer to a paper "from Mr. J. W. Kerr, of Denton, in which he gives considerable space to the discussion of the above pest," and you and Mr. Kerr ask if the Experiment Station cannot do something looking to its eradication.

In reply to these inquiries, I would say that the entomologist of the Maryland Experiment Station, Professor C. V. Riley, than whom no entomologist in the country stood higher, was the first to recognise the presence of the San Jose Scale in the State. In February, 1895, at my request, an exhaustive bulletin on this subject was prepared by Prof. Riley, and five thousand copies of it were distributed throughout the State. The Maryland Station through this bulletin was one of the first of those of the Eastern States to call public attention to this insect pest.

To give an idea of the scope of this bulletin, I will submit a summary of the subjects treated of:

Introduction, counties affected in Maryland.

Past history of the species.

Its history in the Atlantic States.

When first ascertained to occur in Maryland.

Distributed from Parry, New Jersey.

Life history of the species.

Its important peculiarities from a practical point of view.

Original home of the species.

Its parasites and natural enemies.

Mode of spreading.

Preventive measures.

Remedies.

Summer and effective winter washes.

The most important washes.

Importance of the matter; best way to eradicate; final advice.

The desire of the Station to co-operate with the fruit growers to the fullest extent in its power was set forth in the introduction to the bulletin, in which Professor Riley invited those who had any apprehension of the San Jose Scale having effected a lodgment, to correspond with the Station and send specimens of infected trees or of trees supposed to be infected, and offering to visit such localities. In addition to this, the bulletin contained carefully prepared cuts showing the insect in its different stages, and appearance of the wood and fruit affected by it, in order that those unfamiliar with the pest might more easily recognize it.

Further than this, Professor Robinson, the horticulturist of the Station, of my own personal knowledge, has on frequent occasions in public addresses urgently called the attention of his audience to the serious menace to the fruit interest of this pest.

The Station officers have on request visited a number of localities supposed to be infested; some of which were found to have the San Jose Scale, others had not.

There are a number of these scale insects, but the San Jose is the most harmful of them all.

As the State makes no appropriation to the Experiment Station and as the act of Congress establishing them prescribes the line of their work, it is apparent that any aid looking to the extermination of the pest must come through State provision. Having this object in view, Professor Robinson corresponded early in

the fall with gentlemen in different sections where this pest seemed to have effected the largest lodgment, and with their co-operation formulated a bill which has been presented to the Legislature, which bill provides:

First, that an appropriation of \$3,000 shall be made and placed as a contingent fund in the hands of the Governor.

Second, That a corps of three men shall be employed whose work shall be to visit infected localities, and under the supervision of the horticulturist of the Station stamp out the pest; and a further section provides, That no part of the appropriation shall be used as compensation to any officer of the Station.

It is our belief if the work could be promptly inaugurated, with the modern appliances at our command, that this relatively small sum of money would at least hold the enemy in check, if not effectually stamp it out; but, if delayed, the entire fruit interest of the State will be seriously menaced, as this insect is found to infest all the fruits from the apple to the raspberry.

My excuse for writing so at length is with the hope that through your valuable paper public attention might be thoroughly aroused to the great importance of this subject, and enable us to more thoroughly co-operate with those who are directly interested in this question.

In conclusion I would say that the Station has an ample supply of this bulletin referred to on the San Jose Scale, and we would be very glad to furnish them to any who may apply for them.

ROBT. H. MILLER,

Director Md. Ex. Station.

FERTILIZERS.

CONDUCTED BY H. J. PATTERSON.
Of the Maryland Ag'l. Experiment Station.
Contributions and Queries Invited from
all Sources.

For the Maryland Farmer.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

QUESTIONS.

1. When should C. C. be sowed for fertilizing purposes?
2. With what crops does it do best to sow it?
3. When is it ready to be turned under in the spring?
4. How does it act on different soils—stiff clay? clay loam? sandy loam? sandy?
5. Can it be used to advantage on various crops?
6. Does it act well in dry seasons? In wet seasons?
7. How does it compare as fertilizer with common red clover?
8. Do the roots extend deeply, same as red clover?
9. When turned under how does it leave the soil for cultivation of crop—mellow or full of root bunches?
10. Common clover is said to dump up mineral matter from subsoil; does the crimson clover bring up phos. acid and potash in the same way, making it available.
11. What is your experience with it at the Experiment Station?

The following is given as a partial answer to the above questions: Crimson clover may be sown for fertilising purposes at any time from the middle of July to the tenth of September, but when possible should be sown in August.

It does best when sown by itself as in a potato field after digging the potatoes or in a tobacco field after the tobacco has been cut. In such fields it is well to prepare the ground by giving it a working with a cut-a-way or spring tooth harrow, then running the smoothing harrow over it, sowing the clover and working it in very lightly with a smoothing harrow with the teeth turned back.

With crops that are not off the ground in time, such as corn, tomatoes and cabbage, the crimson clover may be sown at the time of giving the last working of the crop—sowing the seed after the cultivator and then working it lightly into the soil. There are sometimes when it will be found to do better when not covered at all, but as a rule it will be more sure if covered lightly. In seeding crimson clover it is always well to put on a liberal amount of seed—failures are often due to an unsufficient amount. The crimson clover seed is larger than the common red clover, consequently more seed per acre is needed. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. (8-10 qts.) per acre. To be sure of success it is well to sow when the ground is in good condition, that is, when the ground is loose and mellow forming a good seed bed and not too dry. It is better to seed a little late with a good season than early with a poor one. Land should neither be very dry nor wet for crimson clover to grow well.

Crimson clover gains in fertilizing elements up to the time the bloom begins to die but may be turned under at any time in order to suit the crop for which it is preparatory.

A crop of crimson clover, as any green crop, has the effect of loosening a stiff soil and making it a better habitation

for roots, and it will also stiffen a sandy soil, making it more retentive of moisture. On all soils it will put the land in a condition so that crops can withstand dry and wet seasons better than they could without the green crop turned under. It is a good preparation for any crop but is better adapted to the spring crop than the fall.

Crimson clover if well turned under in plowing soon decomposes and will not interfere with future cultivation.

It is a subsoil feeder, the same as common clover; but as it makes a more rapid growth, being only an annual, it will not send roots as deep as the other clovers.

The following table gives a comparison of the fertilizing elements in crimson and red clovers.

Pounds contained in 100 lbs. Green Matter.		
	Red Clover. Lbs.	Crimson Clover. Lbs.
Nitrogen.....	.51	.53
Phosphoric acid...	.14	.09
Potash.....	.44	.28
Water	78.	81.

Crimson clover is a good forage and hay crop, but not as good as common red clover, and its place in our farm economy may be said to be that of a renovator and preserver of soil fertility, being valuable above all other crops for this purpose in this section from the fact that it makes a quick and large growth and will grow between other crops when the land generally would otherwise be bare and idle.

Crimson clover has been grown at this Experiment Station for the past six years; during this time we have never had a failure and generally the stand has been such that the ground is completely covered when the clover is in bloom.

A Storage Vessel.**New and Valuable Invention.**

Cold storage in connexion with perishable articles, such as butter, fruits, etc., has become a necessity. Warehouses for storage purposes on the largest scale have been established all through the country; but these are not convenient for family use; and the many small articles used in every family, for which cold storage would be desirable, must be placed in a home refrigerator, or in the ice house, when such is built convenient for home use. That a purely mechanical invention should take the place of cold storage by chemicals or ice, without their trouble or expense, warrants us in calling it "new and valuable." The parties manufacturing these packages—which appear

about the size of an ordinary water bucket and are equally convenient to handle—inform us that the packages have been thoroughly tested, and will keep all perishable articles as well as the best cold storage warehouse. Butter is kept as sweet, for a year or more, as when first churned; and if butter, then all similar articles entering into family consumption. Often the marketing of a family perishes in hot weather from the want of a little ice, or the lack of conveniences for refrigeration. With these packages everything perishable is preserved. The advertisement of these is by the Nobles-town Manufacturing Co., of Noblestown, Pa., which appears on page 8 of this issue, and a specimen package may be seen at the office of the Maryland Farmer.

Baltimore Business Directory

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| <p>Accountant. Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.</p> <p>Agricultural Implements. Seeds, etc. Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.</p> <p>Attorney at Law. Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law B'd'g</p> <p>Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's. Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles</p> <p>Baltimore Transfer Co., 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, Baggage & Freight</p> <p>Business College School of Shorthand. Typewriting. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles</p> <p>Barber's Supplies. (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore</p> <p>S. L. Lamberg Co. Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.,</p> <p>Grain Drills. Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.</p> <p>Grain Drills. Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.</p> <p>Carriage Builders. Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Mdaison and Soundey Aves.</p> <p>Chemicals & Fertilizers. R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent. 102 S. Charles St.</p> <p>Mass. Benefit Ass'n, P. L. Perkins, General Agent Fidelity building.</p> <p>Engineers & Machinists. C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street.</p> <p>Guneral Directors. Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street</p> | <p>Cole's Hotel. Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate
Stbles. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts</p> <p>Carrollton Hotel. Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 pe day.</p> <p>Maltby House. American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles.</p> <p>Hatter. James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.</p> <p>House and Sign Painters, Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.</p> <p>House and Sign Painters Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St.</p> <p>Leather & Shoe Findings. J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St.</p> <p>Lumber Dealers. Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St</p> <p>Patent Fire Pots, Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.</p> <p>Pattern & Model Makers, Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holiday St.</p> <p>Plummer and Gas Fitter, J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.</p> <p>Printers Rollers & Roller Gum, J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl.</p> <p>Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers. (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light</p> <p>Sample Trunks & Cases. L. Gram, Manufacturer
& Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St</p> <p>veterinarian. Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of
Veterinary Medicine. 1035 Cathedra</p> |
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MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

The MARYLAND FARMER is published Monthly at Baltimore, Md., at the subscription price of 50c. a year in advance. News subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

210 E. LEXINGTON ST.,

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

4th Month. APRIL. 30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

D. H. M.			D. H. M.		
Last Quar.	4	7 24.1 P.M.	First Quar.	20	5 46.7 P.M.
New Moon	12	11 22.8 P.M.	Full Moon	27	8 47.2 A.M.
Perigee	10	11 P.M.	Apoee	26	4 A.M.

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

Good Friday,	April 3.
Easter Sunday,	April 5.
Low Sunday,	April 12.

Mercury is brightest in 1896 on April 25.

A full moon in April brings frost.

Geese flying high is a sign of fair weather.

THE LEGISLATURE—

THE FARMER.

Assessment.

The adjournment of the Maryland Legislature calls for a passing remark. Many of its members were evidently new to the work of legislation and should be judged with this understanding. They were surrounded by influences with which they were unaccustomed to contend, and while determined to carry out the will of their constituents, as they understood it at the time of their election, the very formidable representations of men of wealth and influence were strongly felt by them.

The farmers of Maryland have long demanded a just assessment of all the property belonging to its citizens. They have honestly believed that if this could be had, the amount of their taxes in the

aggregate would be vastly diminished. They have felt that the great amount of wealth held by other classes escaping taxation, threw the burthen on them, because their property was visible in every case and always assessed to its last and least item. For the same reason they have opposed all exemptions. They have regarded every exemption as so much cash actually given to the party exempted, which they were called upon in a very large measure to pay through their increased taxes. This position is a correct one; for while the amount is gathered from all who are taxed, the farmers are the largest sufferers in that the enforcement of their tax reaches so much more thoroughly all their substance.

We acknowledge that we are in sympathy with their feelings in this respect. We believe the entire theory of exemptions is wrong. There should be no exemptions. The assessment should cover every piece of property in the State, so long as we are governed by the constitution under which we at present live.

If the property of religious societies, benevolent and educational institutions was properly assessed in Maryland, it would add some \$200,000,000, or more

to the list, and by the taxes derived from that amount, lessen the proportion of tax of farmers as individuals. It is true large interests are involved in this direction, and specious arguments to sustain these exemptions are drawn from a christian standpoint ; but there are hosts of arguments opposed to forcing those to pay towards the support of any special sect, special benevolence or scheme of education. Where a wealthy congregation can build a church at the cost of a quarter of a million dollars or more, they are certainly able to pay the taxes on their assessment, whatever that may be. Let the burdens of taxes fall upon those who are directly interested and benefitted, by all means ; but do not make the farmers in Washington county pay their dollars towards churches in Baltimore city which should be assessed in the aggregate ten, twenty or fifty millions, towards the State income, and with which they have not a particle of sympathy, except as they have for all humane institutions.

The assessment bill, however, will be welcomed even in its present imperfect state, and we give the legislature large credit for what they have done in this direction. Aeanwhile let us not be weary of working for full justice.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

United States Consul General Penfield, in Egypt, recently made a report to the State Department upon the subject of growing cotton on the Nile and its shipment in large quantities to the United States. This is of peculiar interest to the cotton growing States in the South, for it may in time affect seriously the

market for their product, or at least the selling price. Mr. Penfield says that ten years ago the shipments to the United States from Egypt were only 3815 bales, while for the twelve months ending Sept. 1, '96, a reasonable estimate is that fifty thousand bales will find a market here, valued at \$3,750,000. The Egyptian bales weigh 750 lbs. Cousul-Gen. Penfield says, affording some comfort to the American cotton growers, that " those interested in the trade assert that the use of this cotton is in no sense inimical to American interests, for it is indispensable in many branches of manufacturing that have sprung up in the United States, and that the homegrown and commoner fiber finds enhanced uses through being largely mixed with the imported article. The staple of the cotton from the Nile delta, varying from one inch to one and a half inches in length, is admittedly matchless for fine threads where strength and lustre of finish are essential. It is an excellent substitute for sea island, and can be had at a price so low, in comparison, that mill owners are venturing upon special manufactures heretofore controlled by British mills."

Egypt is producing more and more cotton each year, and adding vastly to its cultivable area every acre of which presumably will be devoted to cotton. Over 1,000,000 acres were planted to cotton last season. The question naturally arises what is the South to do in order to compete with the foreign product which is of a finer fiber than the American grown. There is no doubt that somewhere in the vast acres of this land a soil can be found which will grow cotton of even finer texture than the Egyptian cotton, and the sooner the trial

is made the better. For standard grades America cannot be beaten.

The Maryland report of the U. S. Dpt. of Agriculture gives the amount of corn harvested in Maryland in 1895 as 16,531,000 bus. Stock on hand March 1, 1896, 7,273,640 bus. Wheat crop 1895, 7,801,000 bus. Stock on hand March 1, 1896, 1,716,220 bus. The largest crop of wheat ever harvested in the world was in 1894, when the production was 2,691,000,000 bus. The crop of 1895 was 2,566,000,000 bus. The stock of wheat on hand in the United States March 1, amounted to 123,045,290 bus. Stock of corn on hand March 1, 1,072,273,700 bus.

The bicycle show held at the Young Men's Christian Association building the week beginning with March 16th was a great success. Nearly 10,000 visitors attended and inspected the wheels exhibited by the different exhibitors. One Baltimore manufacturer sold 50 machines, and in all fully 250 were sold by the various agencies represented. A larger hall will be required next year and it is expected that the coming show will be held in Jan. or Feb. in 1897 and managed under the auspices of the National Cycle Board of Trade.

Dr. Robert Ward, State veterinary surgeon, on a visit recently to Kent County, Md., examined the stomachs of 6 cows that had died, and found that the stomach of each contained too much indigestible matter. The food was coarsely crushed corn on the cob and corn stalk. Symptoms of acute indigestion and indication of apoplexy were also discovered.

If the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture is carried out by Congress, the President will have another important appointment to make that of "Director-in Chief" of scientific bureaus and investigations in the Department of Agriculture. This new department will be of material assistance to the Secretary of Agriculture and relieve him of much work. The Director-in-Chief is to have authority to act as ass't secretary. His compensation will be \$6,000 per an.

At a meeting of the wheat committee of the corn and flour exchange last month, it was decided to add a new grade of wheat to the varieties dealt in on 'change. The new grade is designated as No. 2 red winter Western and is to be free from garlic. A large European demand exists for this grade and it is believed that a large volume of business can be done here, and probably much of this variety diverted from other ports for shipment abroad.

Secretary Morton has let the contract for the 10,125,000 packets of vegetable seeds to be distributed to the public under the recent act of Congress to D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia. The price fixed is \$70,000. The contract for a million packets of flower seeds was awarded to L. L. May & Co., St. Paul, Minn., at one half cent per packet.

The Maryland Assembly at its last session passed a bill prohibiting the importation into the State of diseased nursery stock. This is one of the best laws passed by the Legislature. We will publish the bill entire in our next issue.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Hotel Hamilton, Hagerstown, has a new bus.

A new crate and basket factory is being built at Mardela Springs.

There is an arrearage in county taxes in Howard Co. of \$43,000.

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown, son and daughter, will sail for Europe June 6th.

A. C. Magruder was mayor of Annapolis in 1842, and John Johnson recorder.

Col. Hughlett, clerk of the Circuit Court for Talbot Co. died on Monday March 20th at Easton, aged 70 years.

Messrs. Hobbs Bros., Cooksville, Md., are engaged extensively in hatching choice breeds of chickens.

During the year 1895, the aggregate amount of abatements upon manufacturing plants in Baltimore was \$3,348,055.

A special election will be held in Anne Arundel Co. April 21st to elect clerk of the Circuit Court and two judges of the Orphans' Court.

Mr. Albert T. Emory died at Centreville March 26th, aged 73 years. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, and a lawyer of prominence.

The canners and growers on the Eastern Shore who have been contending about the price of tomatoes this season, have finally agreed upon \$6.00 a ton as the price.

Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser entertained the members of the Balto. Chapter Colonial Dames of America at her residence 104 W. Monument St., on the afternoon of March 25th.

Tomato packers and growers of Wicomico County have agreed for the coming season on a price which will be \$6.00 a ton. The acreage will not be as large as formerly.

Mr. Kirk Matthews, of Glenwood, has returned to Howard Co. after an absence of several months in neighboring States. He says there is no place like "old Maryland."

The executive committee of the gentlemen's driving club has arranged to open

the harness race season of 1896 with a spring meeting of four days at the Gentleman's Driving Park. The dates are May 19, 20, 21 and 23.

Gen'l Fitzhugh Lee, of Va., will lecture in Balto. May 27th, before the Maryland Society of the Dames of the Confederacy, for the benefit of the Southern Battle Abbey.

The Balto. Kennel Association will give a dog show at the Cyclorama B'g April 14-17. A silver cup will be given to the best kennel of four Chesapeake water dogs.

Snow fell at Hagerstown beginning March 15th, and continued almost continuously for forty hours. Sleighing was excellent. Snow on a level being 16 inches deep.

Representative Miles has introduced a bill for the establishment of a life saving station on the Atlantic coast of Worcester Co., between Ocean City and Fenwick Island Lighthouse.

Comptroller Graham has purchased the handsome residence on Division St., Salisbury, near Ex-Gov. Jackson's mansion, and will improve the house and grounds prior to taking possession.

The U. S. Senate has passed the bill appropriating \$25,000 for a monument at Baltimore to Gen'l Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland line in the war for American Independence.

Soft shelled clams have been caught quite recently along the salt water shore of Talbot County. They retail in Easton at 25c. per peck, and are cooked in soups, chowders, patties, pies and scallops.

One of the features of the daily lunch at the Merchants Club recently was an appetising dish of muskrats, prepared under the direction of Maj. N. S. Hill. Maj. Hill is a typical Maryland gentleman and knows what good eating is.

Mr. Wm. Miller, a prominent farmer of Carroll Co., and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding on March 26th. Around the family circle were gathered three sons and four daughters, together with twenty grandchildren and one great grandchild.

The race for the Maryland hunt cup will take place April 25th. The race is four miles across country and is open to members of hunt clubs and gentlemen riders who are residents of Maryland. The entrance to the chase is \$10.

A Baltimorean has offered to donate Hagerstown \$10,000 for the establishment of a public library, if the city would furnish accommodation. Mr. S. N. Bloom will place a room at the service of the promoters of the library.

Col. John Walter Smith, Senator from Worcester Co., succeeded in carrying through his measure giving free school books to public school children throughout Maryland. He deserves the thanks of the good people of the State.

There is a lively fight in progress between the towns of Easton and Cambridge as to which shall get the great bicycle meeting of the State league of American wheelmen this summer. It is said the Chestertown Club supports Easton in the contest.

Among the graduates at the 21st annual commencement of the American Veterinary College, held at Chickering Hall, New York, March 25th, were Messrs. John Sutherland Buckley and Samuel Sutherland Buckley, of Mount Washington, Balto. Co.

The Maryland Society of Colonial Wars celebrated the two hundred and sixty-second anniversary of the landing of Gov. Leonard Calvert and the first colonists on Maryland soil, on March 25th, at the Rennett House. Hon. A. Lee Knott delivered the address.

One of the best appointments made by Gov. Lowndes during his administration is that of Dr. A. W. Clement to be State Veterinarian. Dr. Clement ranks high in his profession as veterinary surgeon and is fully qualified in every respect to fulfil the duties of the office.

In 1694 the Maryland seat of government was by act of assembly removed from St. Mary's to Annapolis. The records were removed in large bags well

packed with cordage and hides, under a strong guard. In 1697 the State library was commenced, and the State House erected. The State House was destroyed by fire in 1704; rebuilt in 1706. The first number of the "Maryland Gazette," edited by Jonas Green, was issued in 1745.

Mrs. Story, of Washington, D.C., has bought a part of the "Old White Hall" estate at St. Margaret's, North Severn, Anne Arundel Co. The property bought includes the original colonial building, built of bricks imported from England and once occupied by Gov. Sharpe.

Mr. Allen Bowie Howard, Sr., a prominent and respected farmer, died at his residence Mulberry Hill, Anne Arundel Co., on April 1st, aged 77 years, of pneumonia. A son, A. B. Howard, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Maryland and a daughter, Miss Wye Howard, survive him.

Avalon Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, met March 20th at the home of the Chapter regent, Mrs. Thos. Hill, on McCulloh St. Miss Anna Bryant Hill contributed a sketch of the Battle of Guilford Court House. Mrs. Jordan Stabler spoke of Spanish mission settlements in California. Mrs. Thos. Hodson read a sketch of the generous acts of Southern women in aid of the Revolution.

Hon. Fendal Marbury, a prominent farmer of Prince George Co., and among the oldest subscribers to the Maryland Farmer, died at his home on March 17th, '96, aged 67 years. Mr. Marbury was a life-long democrat and stood high in the councils of his party in years gone by. He was a devoted churchman of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Wm. Watkins Kenly, gen'l manager of the United States Mortar Supply Co. of New York, formerly a resident of Baltimore, has been appointed a delegate by the directors of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of New York, to attend the annual meeting of the society and tri-annual congress, to be held at Richmond, Va., April 30th.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Oneco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J. G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T. W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co, Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeton, N. J.

E. B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants, Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

Prepare a bed about the middle of the month and sow celery seed.

All kinds of shrubbery may be planted out early this month.

Early potatoes, if not already in the ground, should be planted immediately.

Plant out lettuce plants from the cold frames, and sow lettuce seed every ten days for a further supply.

Toward the close of the month prepare hills for the reception of mellons and canteloupes. A bushel of well rotted manure will be required for each hill when the ground is poor.

Cultivate no more land than you can work well, manure or fertilize every acre you till, and cultivate the different crops thoroughly. You will then be on the road to make farming pay.

Prepare the ground for the corn crop by deep plowing if the soil is naturally good. If you have stable manure, well rotted, plow it in after it has been heavily spread over the turf. Stable manure is the best fertilizer you can use for corn.

Cabbage plants which have been raised in a hot bed, and rendered hardy by airing the bed, may now be set out. Make the soil rich, for the cabbage is a gross feeder, and thrives best on strong, concentrated barnyard manure. Dig the ground over carefully.

The time has arrived when farmers and planters should bestir themselves, not only in the preparation of their grounds, but in the collection of manure, in order that their spring crops may have the full benefit of well prepared soils and be fully supplied with proper food.

Plant fruit trees and ornamental trees that your children's children, and all future owners of your land may bless your memory. Fruit trees are necessary to the health and comfort of a family, and is half the living if the fruit be properly

managed, and ornamental and forest trees give grateful shade to man and beast, add to the beauty and intrinsic worth of the farm, and will repay the outlay in wood or timber, if they do nothing else.

Hints about Grafting.

It often occurs that wild fruit will spring up along fence rows, and prove of no account. It is not uncommon to find such trees chopped out as worthless, when a dozen or two grafts set on each one would have made a valuable lot of trees of them. In still another way, grafting is of great service. It often occurs that seedlings of fruit are raised, which it is desired to prove as quickly as possible.

A seedling, as of an apple, if left to itself, will not bear fruit for perhaps 10 years. But take a graft from this seedling tree and set it on another tree already in bearing, and the fruiting is brought about in a year or two following. Then, should the kind be good for anything it can be retained, and, if good for nothing, it can be chopped down and thrown away.

Grafts should be cut for use towards the close of winter, before the sap starts to flow. The object of this is to keep the scion in a perfectly dormant state until such time as it is placed on the tree which is to bear it.—*Practical Farmer.*

An experienced horticulturist saved his drooping young fruit trees and started them growing by pouring one and a half gallons of hot water for each tree into holes about 4 in. deep to 6 in. away from the tree, and covering immediately. He then watered the trees until rain fell. Warming the soil started the sap flowing, and in two days the trees began to show new life, and have ever since done well.

See advertisement Noblestown Manufacturing Co., page 8,

Embroidery Collars

New,
Chic,
Stylish.



Can be worn with any style dress.
Made of the most exquisite embroideries, at three prices—

\$1.00,

\$1.25 and \$1.50—the same qualities are selling generally for \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Postage prepaid. Money refunded, if necessary.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

Dry Goods.

Philadelphia.

HONEST SEEDS

Seeds
Prices
Catalogue.

Write for it To-day.

HOLMES & MacKUBBIN,
SEEDSMEN,
HARRISBURG, PA.

FREE.

Name paper and receive pkt. seeds free.

A BREEDER would have to have considerable confidence in his stock to give away \$1,000 worth as an advertisement and expect future sales to make it up. Willis Whinery, of Salem, O., has faith it will work. See his advertisement on page 57.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. E. J. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry. All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Kilbuck, Ohio. Black Langshan's. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs ½ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56, Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammondon. (N. J.) Incubator Co, Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 15

Geo. A. Friedrichs Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish. Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Buy your SEEDS from the John Bolgiano Company, Fresh, Reliable and Tested, 21 East Lombard St., 3 door West of Light st., Baltimore, Md.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

The Cause of Small Eggs.

The steady improvemnt in the class of poultry kept by farmers has resulted in the increased size of eggs. The debilitating effect of the heat is sometimes given as the explanation in accounting for small eggs, but the true one is rather the lack of care and proper breeding, the indirect result of the climate, which by permitting the birds to forage all the year around, relieves the owner of much trouble, but at the same time checks his interest in their best development.

Bantams.

Some one whose name deserves to go unknown says of those lovable little fowls, the bantams, that they are not kept for utility. for there is nothing useful about them. The person who said such a thing has a soul no bigger than a red cent. Give a little farm child a pair of these fowls and ask if there is no use for them. They are small things, but they are great in the procuring of happiness to the child, and their usefulness may be measured, not by present money results, but by the good effect of these little pets on the after life of the child.

The boy or girl who owns and cares

for these pretty little birds may not be reared in the way of niggardly economy to count the money value of everything in the world. The effect on the mind is to be valued far more than the few mites of eggs, for that principle of love and kindness to the farm animals, as so beautifully told in the story of Mary and her little lamb, will be begun, to continue and grow, and not only for the dumb friends, but it will include all persons as well, and in after life those men and women who grow up to love the animals around them will be apt to be kind and generous and honest in all their dealings with their kind. Let the children have their pets.

Flat Nests are the Best.

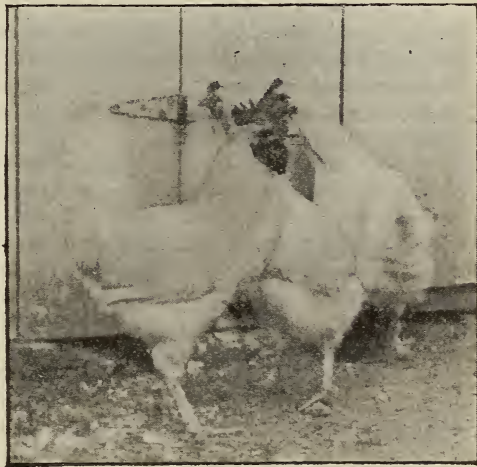
Many a hen has been unjustly censured for breaking eggs in the nest while setting. Often the nests are made so deep and with sides so steep that the eggs roll to the centre, and the hen cannot spread out as she should for incubation. The eggs are easily broken under such circumstances, and the hen is blamed for the shortsightedness of her keeper.

For hens in confinement there is no mess that is cheaper, or more acceptable to fowls than clover which has been chopped very fine, sprinkled with bran, and fed in the morning. Clover is rich in nitrogen and lime, and is well adapted to assist in the production of eggs. It also provides bulky food for hens, affords a change of diet, and assists in keeping them in proper laying condition.

THE NEW BREED OF CHICKENS.

SHERWOODS.

This breed of fowls was originated on the Sherwood plantation in Virginia, by Mr. Thomas Timberlake. They are what is known as a made breed, having the combined blood of the white Georgia game and the light Brahma, they derive from their Brahma parentage an exceedingly heavy body, but are much shorter in the legs. The game blood shows itself in the full breast and the hardness of feathers. The flavor of the meat is delicious. The legs are yellow, wattles and ear lobes bright red, comb red and standing erect, plumage pure white. The chicks grow rapidly, mature early and make excellent broilers in 12 to 14 weeks. The cold wet weather seems to have little or no effect on the young chicks. As layers the Sher-



woods are equal to Plymouth Rocks. These birds are esteemed as a good all round breed. Messrs. Holmes & MacKubbin, Harrisburg, Pa., furnished us with the above cut, and control this breed of chickens. Send for circular.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

CUR CHILD'S FACE.

There's nothing more pure in Heaven,
And nothing on earth more mild,
More full of the light that is all divine,
Than the smile of a little child.

The sinless lips, half parted
With breath as sweet as the air,
And the light that seems so glad to shine
In the gold of the sunny hair.

O little one, smile and bless me!
For somehow—I know not why—
I feel in my soul, when children smile,
That angels are passing by.

I feel that the gates of Heaven
Are nearer than I knew,
That the light and the hope of that sweeter
world,
Like the dawn, and breaking through.
—New-York News-Letter.

Grass linens are quite the thing this season.

Roses are liberally used on nearly all the new chapeaux.

Lawns, batistes, organdies and Swisses are bewilderingly lovely.

For dress coats variations of the Louis XV. style are much in vogue.

Cloth skirts will be cut much narrower than those of thinner material.

Skirts will continue to be made wide at the bottom and very flat at the hips.

Both hats and bonnets display bows of black lace, with a white design upon it.

Many of the spring capes are trimmed with full neck ruches of mousseline de soie.

Snowdrop linen, so dear to the hearts of our grandmothers, is coming into favor again.

French blue cloth tailor-made jacket suits are worn with blouse of Persian or Dresden silk.

Positive contests are forbidden in all costumes now being prepared at the fashionable modistes.

Monograms are embroidered on tablecloths in heavy white silk floss. They are so placed as to fall on the table just beyond the edge of the hostess plate.

For the Maryland Farmer.

APRONS.

BY AUNT EMILY.

There never was a time when aprons were more in vogue than now. Not only for grown up people but for children. With the children a good sized apron is an economical garment saving the child's dress, and being so much easier to wash than a dress. They should be plentifully supplied by the careful mother. There should always be plenty of them, both gingham and white ones. The first for morning or school wear, and the last for an afternoon. High necks and long sleeves for the ginghams, and low necked or guimps for the white ones. The plainer they are made the better, for such trimming is expensive, and does not wear well in washing. Ginghams and plaided white muslins for aprons can be had from eight to twelve and a half cents per yard.

Housekeeping Aprons.

These should be made of good gingham or calico, long and to the bottom of the dress, and wide, with strings to tie it back below the bib. A pair of sleeves to draw on over the dress sleeves are very convenient, and save a dress wonderfully. Besides a lady who does her own work can always be neat enough to see anybody dress which need not be expensive, but should always be clean enough and tidy enough to bear inspection—when she removes her apron.

It is the worst economy, and worse taste, to use an old silk or woollen dress to work in. Such a dress never looks fresh, and tends to wasteful habits, for if a silk gown is good enough to wear, it is good enough to rip up for linings or an under skirt. One's silk skirts do not all have to be made of new material. An old black or plain colored silk skirt, too narrow for the present style, will make an ideal outside petticoat, and have the merit of being better silk than the cheap grades sold in the stores. A great deal

can be saved in a family through looking after goods that are out of date, and in making them over instead of putting them away to become moth-eaten.

Afternoon Aprons.

If one is getting up a church fair, the ladies all know there is nothing so saleable as aprons. And high priced, fancy articles bring customers just as soon as the other kind for every-day use. But you can make a pretty apron for about half the price you would pay for one at the fair.

Sheer muslins, where the threads will readily pull, for drawn work, and ribbons run through the open meshes, tied with ribbons, are among the prettiest styles. Black silk aprons are coming back into style for those women who like a nice dress protector that will not need laundrying. Black alpaca, and lawn, to say nothing of calico, are all in demand for aprons, there are so many busy women in stores or offices who now wear some kind of a black apron when at their desks or machines.

Aprons are like books and pocket handkerchiefs, always correct presents for birthdays or little souvenirs. No lady can have too many aprons.

When Not to Wear Aprons.

Some women never seem to know when to put on or take off their aprons. An apron should not be worn into the parlor or reception room to receive a guest. When the day's work is done and you have time to sit down and read, or fold your hands for a much needed rest, no apron that is not the daintiest and most dressy affair is in good form. You need not wear your apron to market, to church or anywhere outside your own home. It is a purely domestic garment at its best, and is out of place anywhere else. It is a part of a woman's education to know when to don or discard her apron. It was originally made for use more than ornament. While it may add to your attractions at home, it is generally regarded as a badge of servitude when worn on the street: only cooks, nursery maids, and colored women thinking it adds the final touch to the outdoor dress. On these classes the pure

clean white apron, long, wide of hem, and with floating strings tied in a double bow behind, is an attraction, because it seems perfectly in character. Appropriateness is the way to test everything, even when to wear your apron.

For the Maryland Farmer.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Spring Outfits; Millinery; Flower Toques;
Special Garnitures Dressmaking;

Spring Capes.

Effective suits are made with printed velvet, brocade or taffeta silk coats opening over a satin embroidered waistcoat or a full vest of chiffon or some kindred diaphanous fabric. Skirts are of black satin, brocade, crepon or high grade wool. More practical, yet stylish outfits show a skirt of mixed wool with Norfolk jacket of serge or cloth and as a favorite trimming on the jacket, are small gilt buttons placed in rows or otherwise, on the plaits and sometimes on the large sleeves as well; finish being given by a narrow gilt belt that is passed under the plaits at the back. Akin to the Norfolk jacket is the blouse coat, which resembles a sacque and is drawn in to the figure by a belt. Some elegant dresses of white alpaca are made with a blouse coat finished by white satin and confined by a white leather belt. In

Millinery,

the lavish use of Persian ribbons has brought out a corresponding employment of black ostrich tips. This is not surprising, since they impart precisely the needful contrast and give a dressy, yet subduing finish. Ribbon is adapted to so many occasions for which flowers would be altogether unsuitable. A case in point, is that of a black sailor hat having a soft crown of Persian silk and three black ostrich tips at the side. For those who object to ostrich feathers as being liable to injury from dampness, there is a large supply of quill feathers in black and all new colors as well.

Toques

made wholly of flowers are a captivating

change from large hats and admit of endless variety according to the different kinds of flowers. Those composed of violets are extremely fashionable and not too gay for persons who might otherwise hesitate, while charming ones of roses and kindred blossoms, are precisely the adornment suited to young beauties. A most jaunty example is made of simulated holly leaves and bright red berries, with prickly spray extending upwards. In

Dressmaking,

the absence of novelty, must impress the most casual observer. Economists therefore, even in this fashionable place, are by the use of Ivory soap, renewing last season's gowns and thus with peaceful souls, have anticipated the coming of Easter. Great use is made of Persian ribbon stock collars on black dresses. An entirely black outfit may be obtained by a change of belt and collar. The belt may be of ribbon to match, but the great popularity of narrow metal, leather or silk belts, causes them to be often chosen in preference. Skirts of wash cotton gowns are trimmed as a rule, with a greater or less number of ruffles or flounces and the latter are at times, of greater width and placed singly. Three flounces of medium width are seen and a lace edge seems universal.

Spring Capes

are in unexampled exaggeration. New ones in grass linen, are composed of successive ruffles edged with lace and being set on a spreading out foundation, the bouffant contour is excessive. A cape of green changeable silk has successive plaitings of black point d'esprit embroidered on the edges and standing forth in most aggressive fashion. Another shows billowy waves of chiffon and in others, pink silk rushings are set on with most enlarging result. Extreme fulness about the neck, is a marked feature not only in capes, but in accessories of diaphanous fabric. Chiffon or tulle are bunched up enormously; very full lace trimmings repeat the story and circling ostrich feathers or tips at the back in finish to other garnitures, complete what would seem too full without them. The eye rapidly, however, becomes accustomed to anything labelled "stylish," the more so, as full neck trimmings are universally becoming.

ROSALIND MAY.

Progressive Dentistry.

How important it is to have a good set of teeth. It means good appearance, good digestion, good health and prolonged life. Yet how many possess these inestimable blessings? But few. Why? Because they fear heavy dental charges. We can assure our readers they can have every necessary attention at small charge at the office of the Southern Dental Association, 416 Hanover St. Here were made fifty-four sets of teeth at \$5 in the month of January. Every set gave and is giving entire satisfaction. Here you meet with first-class professional skill, every modern improvement and at small charge. These things are worth bearing in mind.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed for ever; nine cases out of ten are cured by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars; free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Long Life

to leather: Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

Read the advertisement on page 57
100 PIGS GIVEN AWAY and write for particulars at once.

On page 8 an advertisement appears of Bunson's Combination Dry Air Refrigerator and Butter package. This invention fills a long felt want among dairymen—that of preserving butter indefinitely at a low cost. The butter is placed in a receptacle of glass, which is a non conductor, its covering the same, and is air tight. The outer package is of the best cedar, strong and durable, with convenient fastenings, and is also air tight. The inner receptacle is suspended, allowing a free circulation of air between the two packages by a space of about one and a half inches between the receptacle and outer covering; and as dry air is the best non-conductor of electricity known to science, the butter is entirely excluded from its deleterious effects by the double air tight package. It may be placed in a cellar, cave or ordinary spring house, and it will, without any other attention, remain perfectly sweet for years. The package is practically indestructible. Every dairyman and farmer should have one. Read the advertisement carefully and send for circulars and prices to the Noblestown Manufacturing Co, Noblestown, Penna.

Advertising Pays.

Farmer Publishing Co.,
Melville, Ill.,
Balto., Md. Mar 25, '96.

Dear Sirs: Enclosed please find check. Business has been good this year, but not up to that of last year. My advertisement in the Maryland Farmer did fine in comparison to that of other mediums. —Yours very truly,

J. P. VISSEHING.

It is very gratifying to get such testimonials as the above. Mr. Vissering is a large advertiser in agricultural papers and believes in this medium to reach the farmer. Ed.

Arthur J. Collins, of Pleasant Valley Nurseries, Moorestown, N. J., makes a point of supplying pure trees and plants, true to name, at as low a price as is consistent with the cost of producing. He is also a dealer in Crimson Clover Seed and Jersey Red Swine. His catalogue (free) contains much valuable information.

The mill furnishing house of B. F. Starr & Co., Baltimore, Md., which has been before the public since 1847, and is therefore one of the oldest concerns in their line, report a very good outlook for business. Their burr stones and facing hammers, of which they make a specialty, are widely recognized as meritorious articles and deserving of all that is claimed for them.

J. P. Vissering, Melville, Ill. Our hogs did fine on the artichokes got from you last year. Our neighbors lost nearly all their hogs by the cholera. We did not have a sick hog in the whole herd.

Jake Saunders, So. Car.

Parties who wish to learn more about this valuable hog crop should address Mr. V. for his free essay on them. He also sells them and will tell you all about Spanish chufas.

Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp, colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,
2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,
Baltimore, Md.

IT IS NOT OFTEN our best breeders of live stock give their finely bred animals away but on page 57 of this issue one of our advertisers makes this unheard of offer. We want our readers who are in need of improved stock to take advantage of this. Write at once.

FOR SALE.—175 Acres Timber Land in Virginia.

Address N.

Box 532, Balto., Md.



Class in History— Stand Up!

QUESTION—Who invented the first successful Reaper?

ANSWER—Cyrus Hall McCormick, in the year 1831.

Q.—Who builds the best grain and grass-cutting machinery at the present time?

A.—The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.

Q.—Were their machines operated in the World's Fair field tests?

A.—They were.

Q.—Were the machines of their competitors so operated?

A.—They were not.

Q.—Why?

A.—Because they were afraid of the McCormick.

Q.—What proportion of the world's annual supply of harvesting machines is made by McCormick?

A.—About one-third.

Q.—Why did the farmers of the world buy 60,000 McCormick Mowers in 1895?

A.—Because the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower is the best grass cutter ever built—that's why.

The new McCormick Light-Running Open Elevator Harvester and Binder, the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower, and the McCormick Corn Harvester are unequalled for capacity, light-draft, efficiency of service and long life. Built, sold and guaranteed by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

Agents Everywhere.

FRUIT TREES PLANTS - VINES

Apples—The very best selection—culled from over 300 varieties tested.

Peaches—Varieties that have a record for profit with orchardists.

Pears—Such as fair trial has proven profitable and reliable.

Cherries—The best varieties and most certain bearers.

Plums—The largest collection of kinds of the Native Species in the country, including my new plum the *SOPHIE*, which is the greatest pollenizer for other kinds and is in all respects, a plum "for revenue."

Quince and Apricot Trees.

Grape Vines—A superb collection of the very choicest varieties.

Gooseberries—Best market variety, by the doz., 100 or 1000.

Strawberries, Raspberries, &c.

Four new and valuable varieties of the **Japan Chestnut.**

Filberts, Butternuts, Shellbarks, Almonds, etc.

**Shade Trees,
Flowering Shrubby.**

Send for Price List. Free to all applicants.

I sell none but healthy, trustworthy stock and sell as low as such stock can be grown.

J. W. KERR,

EASTERN SHORE NURSERIES

Denton, Md.
Caroline Co.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR }
ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC }
BRADLEY }
BROOKLYN } New York.
JEWETT }
ULSTER }
UNION }
SOUTHERN } Chicago.
SHIPMAN }
COLLIER }
MISSOURI } St. Louis.
RED SEAL }
SOUTHERN }
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
SALEM
Salem, Mass.
CORNELL
Buffalo.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW, ask the practical, responsible painter — ask anyone whose business it is to know — and he will tell you to use Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. They make the best and most durable paint. To be sure of getting

Pure White Lead

examine the brand (see list genuine brands). For colors use the NATIONAL LEAD CO.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. No trouble to make or match a shade.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

100 PIGS GIVEN AWAY WORTH \$1000.

TO INTRODUCE

my Improved Chester Whites into new neighborhoods. I have concluded to absolutely give away one boar pig, value \$10.00, to the first eligible applicant from each neighborhood. Not to exceed ten will be given into each state and only one in each county. These pigs are from the World's Champion herd, winners of \$9300.00 in prizes at the World's Columbian and best state and independent fairs.

TO INTRODUCE

Whinery's Swine Advocate A 20 page monthly. Price 25c. per year. We will, while they last give all the back numbers of this year free to any one who will send his own address and that of ten neighbors who are interested in hogs. The Advocate is the most concise, practical, up-to-date swine paper published, devoted to all breeds. This advertisement will not appear again.

WILLIS WHINERY, Salem, Ohio.

SEED POTATOES & BERRY PLANTS.

Choicest stock of Seed Potatoes in the U. S. only \$1.00 per bbl. 20 varieties of Strawberry Plants \$2.00 per 1,000. Write me stating what you want.

W. A. SMITH,
Wilawana, Pa.



and Western Strawberries accurately pictured and described in the introducers catalogue FREE. A part of the standard strawberry literature of the day. A large list of valuable new varieties. High-grade plants

E. W. CONE,
Menomonie, Wis.

**PURDY'S
CHOICE**

PROVEN by the longest experience, (forty-five years) in growing strawberries.

Plants not for sale this spring, but given away. Send for catalogue giving particulars. Three nos. of Purdy's Fruit Recorder FREE to all applicants 50c. a year. Address A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y.

Tobacco.

No crop varies more in quality according to grade of fertilizers used than tobacco. Potash is its most important requirement, producing a large yield of finest grade leaf. Use only fertilizers containing at least **10% actual**

Potash_(K₂O)

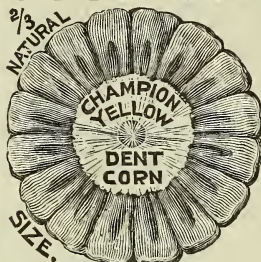
in form of **sulphate**. To insure a clean burning leaf, avoid fertilizers containing chlorine.

Our pamphlets are not advertising circulars booming special fertilizers, but are practical works, containing latest researches on the subject of fertilization, and are really helpful to farmers. They are sent free for the asking.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

GOOD CORN

26 BEST KINDS.



One Maryland customer says;—
“I am more than pleased with your corn. Expect to buy of you again.”
Another customer says:—“My yield has been increased at least one-third by raising your corn.” Just think. It may do as well for you.

80 to 100 bushels per acre can just as well be grown as 30 or 40, if only the right kinds are planted. My catalogue and sample of **C. Y. Dent Corn** free if you send addresses of three friends who send off for field seeds. Address;

JAMES SUFFERN,

Voorhies, Illinois.

Seed Grower

MONEY SAVED.

If you want Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc., drop us a postal card, (do it now) and we will send you free our 1896 Catalogue. We do not employ agents, but sell direct to our customers.

GLOBE NURSERY COMPANY,

Rochester, N. Y.

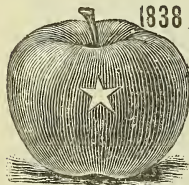
MY CATALOGUE IS FULL

Send for Catalogue.
IT IS FREE.

PLEASANT VALLEY NURSERIES,

of valuable information about **Trees and Plants** All the Standard and **NEW VARIETIES.**

Arthur J. Collins,
MOORESTOWN, N. J.



1838 300 Acres

NUT AND FRUIT CULTURE 58 Years 1896

MORE PROFITABLE than WHEAT or COTTON, with less LABOR and RISK. Send for catalogue illustrating and describing best varieties. ALPHA, the earliest Chestnut, opens Sept. 5th to 10th without frost; RELIANCE, the most productive; PARRY'S GIANT, the largest, six inches around; PARAGON, RIDGELEY and others.

STARR, "the perfection of early apples." BISMARCK, fruits at two years old; PARLIN'S BEAUTY, the handsomest; LINCOLN CORELESS, KOONCE, GOLDEN RUSSET, ANGEL and other pears. JAPAN QUINCE COLUMBIA, a handsome shrub producing a VALUABLE fruit unequalled for jelly.

SMALL FRUITS, RARE NOVELTIES, and VALUABLE introductions. JAPAN BERRIES, FRUIT, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PARRY'S POMONA NURSERIES, PARRY, NEW JERSEY.

EGGS SINGLE COMB
EGGS **Brown Leghorns,**
EGGS **Royal Pekin Ducks.**
EGGS Our stock is the best.
EGGS Our prices are popular,
EGGS We will offer \$100 in Gold.
EGGS Next season catalogue.
EGGS One setting, either breed, 75c.
EGGS Two settings at one time \$1.00
EGGS Safety packs, and fresh eggs
shipped daily Mention Box 5.
SHAMROCK POULTRY YARDS,
Shamrock, N. Y.

When good,
live seed is sown, the
planter's battle is half
won. The seeds for wide-
awake farmers and gardeners
are

**GREGORY'S
HOME GROWN SEEDS.**

Their vitality is assured. Every-
thing that pays they grow. Get
Gregory's Seed Catalogue for
1896 (mailed free) and you'll have
a book worth reading. Filled
with hard facts for planters.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,
Marblehead, Mass.

NOTICE! SOMETHING NEW!

Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.

Salt Water Bathing
and Soak for Horses in
the Chesapeake Bay,
only two and one-half
hours run on the Steamer
Emma Giles to Spran-
klin Wharf, where they
receive professional
care, beard and medicine
at \$10 per month. Horses
sent for and delivered.
Disabled animals sent to
boat in a ambulance free. Box stall for all Five
hundred acres of land, with spring water in every
field. Special rates given to firms with several or
more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and
most complete establishment of its kind in the U.
S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every
section of the country. For further information
call at

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,
Telephone—1565. 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave

Fresh **EGGS** Fertile

Choice Brown Leghorn and White Leg-
horn Eggs, \$1.25. B. Plymouth Rock, Black
Minorca and Pekin Ducks, \$1.50. Buff
Cochin, Black Langshan, Light Brahma, Pi
Game and S. L. Wyandotte, \$2 per 13 eggs.
Can ship safely anywhere. Fine illustrated
Catalogue FREE.

H. B. CEER, Nashville, Tenn.

EGGS, Turkeys \$4, Ducks \$2, W. & B
P. Rocks and B. Leghorns 80 cts. per setting
others \$1.25. 21 Jersey Bulls, 4 Heifers, 5
Cows for sale. Pigs, Sheep, Dogs and
Poultry. Send or come and see the Cattle.

**ASSOCIATED STOCK BREEDERS,
Toughkenamon, Pa.**

GLACIER WINDOW DECORATION

IS THE BEST KNOWN

Substitute for Stained Glass

For Churches, Offices and Private Dwellings;

Send for descriptive circular.

FRANK NOLEN,

Rine Building, 2d Floor. Baltimore, Md.

RILEY & CHRISTOPHER, Commission Merchants,

And Linseed, Cotton Seed Meal,

Grain and Feed Dealers.

Mill feed by the car load a specialty. Con-
signments Solicited. Field seed of all
kinds.

Cor. Front and Forrest Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

POTATO Growers. Plant Hall's Pedigree Second Crop Seed Potatoes. It is only necessary for potato growers North, East and West, to try them. They make earlier, larger, and more profitable potatoes than one crop, of Matured Seeds. Catalogues sent free.

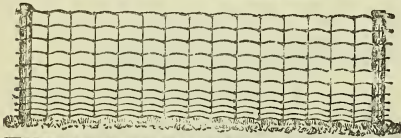
J. W. HALL, Marion Sta., Md.

900,000 PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

None Finer, none truer; the leading new and old varieties; Raspberries, Blackberries, Asparagus Roots, Nursely Stock, P. Rock, Pekin-duck Eggs, etc.

Maryland farms for sale. Send for free catalogue.

J. W. HALL, Marion Sta., Md.



TURKEY SUDDUED AT LAST.

In spite of the common belief that she could not be restrained, an eastern man raised an immense drove, pent up with PAGE, from the egg to the oven. See picture in "Hastler."

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Over 50 Styles. The best on Earth. Horseshoe, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. KITSSELMAN BROS.,* Ridgeville, - Indiana.

"UP-TO-DATE" SPRAY PUMPS

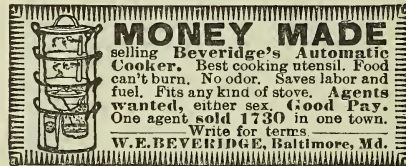
EXPRESS PAID. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Endorsed by Leading Entomologists. 60,000 in use. We are U.S. Headquarters for Spray Pumps, and Insecticides. Catalogue, Spray Calendar, and full Treatise on Spraying, FREE. \$17 SPRAYING OUTFIT \$5.50 EXPRESS PAID, FOR P. C. LEWIS MFG. CO., Box 132 Catskill, N.Y.



SEND FOR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

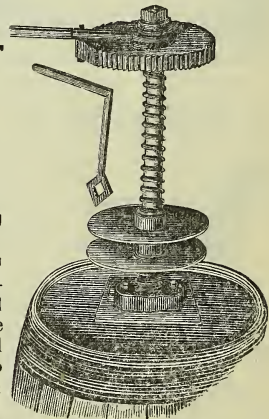
CHILLS, AGUE & MALARIA
— CURED BY —
BLANEY'S AGUE MIXTURE
25CTS., SOLD EVERYWHERE.

F. M. BLANEY,
Pratt and Gilmore Street.



TOBACCO SCREWS.
Tobacco Trowers, Commission Merchants, Planters & Others.

All the different sizes and Styles, and of the most approved design made to order at my Iron Foundry.



JAMES BATES

Cor. President and Pratt St., Baltimore, Md

NEW FOUNTAIN HOTEL,

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLANS.

COR. PRATT & CALVERT STS.
Baltimore, Md.

Rooms 50c. up to \$1.50, European Plan

Board \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, American Plan.

All the modern improvements—Electric Bells, Electric Lights and Steam heat in every room.

Over Sixty Bedrooms all elegantly upholstered and furnished.

Steamed Oysters, Terrapin, Game, &c., in season.

BERNARD REILLY.

NEW YORK DENTAL PARLOR CO.

(INCORPORATED)

219 N. EUTAW ST.
BALTIMORE, MD.



Teeth Extracted,	25c
With Vitalized Air,	50c
Teeth Filled with Amalgam,	50c
With Gold and Platina,	75c
With Enamel,	75c
With Gold	\$1 and up
A Good Set of Teeth,	\$5.00
Best Set of Teeth—"No better made"	8.00

CROWNED TEETH AND BRIDGE WORK

—OR—

ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Dr. W. H. SPANCLER, Manager.

JOHN SAUL'S WASHINGTON NURSERIES.



The stock of Fruit Trees which we offer is very large and of extra fine quality, viz: Peach. Apple, Pear,—Standard and Dwarf. Cherries. Apricots, Grapes, Strawberries, etc., suitable to the South

Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs &c., of all Sizes.

A Large Collection of Hot-House and Greenhouse Plants, Orchids' Hardy Perennials, Roses, Clematis, &c.

everything at Lowest Rates. Catalogues mailed to applicants.

JOHN SAUL, Washington, D.C

BALTIMORE NURSERIES.

400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

100 Acres in Orchards.

100 Acres in Small Fruits.

We offer to our customers an immense stock. Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries. Apricots, Grape &c., all standard sorts. Also the new varieties of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. wholesale and retail. Catalogue mailed on application. Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

FRANKLIN DAVIS NURSERY CO.,

Office: Cor. Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, Md,

BERLIN NURSERIES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Peach Trees, grown from natural seed and free from any disease.

5 to 6 ft. at \$60.00 per 1000. 4 to 5 ft. \$50.00 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft. \$40.00 per 1000
2 to 3 ft. \$30.00 per 1000.

Apple Trees, Extra, 6 to 7 ft. at \$8.00 per 100. 5 to 7 ft. \$7.00 per 100
4 to 6 ft. \$6.00 per 100.

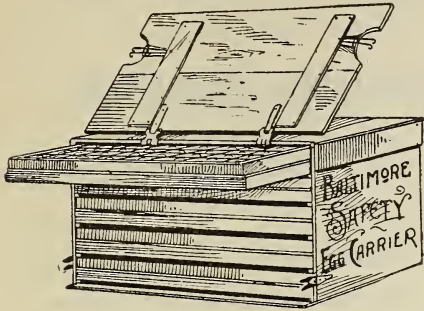
Asparagus Foost. Conover's One year at \$1.50 per 1000. par \$2.50
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year at \$2.50 2 year at \$3.00 per 1000. Palmetto, 1 year \$2.50,
2 year \$3.00 per 1000. Donald's Elmira, 1 year \$4.00, 2 year \$6.00 per 1000.

Str wberry Plants. Lady Thompson, \$3.00 per 1000. Tennessee Prolific
\$4.00 per 1000. BERLIN, (New) \$10.00 per 1000. 75 other varieties at low price
or Fall or Spring. Address

J. G. Harrison & Sons,

20 page Catalogue free.

BERLIN, Worcester Co., MD.



CAPACITY: 12 DOZ. AND 30 DOZ.

BALTIMORE EGG CRATE CO.,
218 N. HOLLIDAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD

Do you Handle Eggs?

THEN YOU NEED THE

BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIER

The latest and most complete crate ever produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs

Shipped in this case saved cracked Eggs.

The entire case can be examined and counted in one minute.

We also make several grades of old style Crate, or any size or style of Egg Crate wanted.

For further description and prices write to the



Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, 11 Eliot St., Boston, Mass., will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for self-measurement, of our justly famous \$3 pants; Suits, \$13.25; Overcoats, \$10.25, and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.

New Plymouth Rock Co.



EGGS AND FOWLS

FOR SALE From 50 varieties. Largest Range in the West. 2000 prizes at 10 State Shows in 1894. Send three one cent stamps for best illustrated Catalogue, size 8x11, 32 pages.

Chas. Gammerdinger, Box 130 Columbus, O

FARMERS. HORSEMEN.

The **STANDARD FEED BOX** Guaranteed to save from 10 to 40 per cent of grain. Promotes digestion and prevents colic, founder and cribbing. Hundreds in use.

Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC FEEDER** and Standard Box feeds your horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay Rack, in combination with box Automatic Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grandest piece of stable furniture on the market.

Come and see us or send for circulars.

National M'f'g Co.

Office, 700 E. Monument St

Mention this Magazine.

S. M. SIBLEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Feed, Grain and Hay,

And **GENERAL AGENTS** for the

WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY,

213 and 215 W. Camden St., Baltimore,

TESTIMONIALS;

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL.
 Harford Avenue, Baltimore, Md.,
DR. THOS. W. SPRANKLIN.

Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing and says: "I have made a thorough test of it and find it softens hard and contracted feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and lameness." Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin

RICE BROS., Vienna Bread.

Messrs. S. M. SIBLEY & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Having given the Wilbur's Seed Meal a fair trial on several horses which had been out of condition, we noted a marked improvement within a few days. They commenced taking on flesh, and improved in spirits, and after a little over 30 days use we can cheerfully recommend it, believing it to be one of the very best articles of the kind ever placed on the market. We shall continue to use it, believing it to be a saving of feed, as well as keeping the horse in better condition. Yours **RICE BROS.**

When writing to advertisers always mention the Maryland Farmer.

When insuring ones Life or property, the very best plan is sought as to cost, safety and permanence. No better, no more economical or safe Insurance can be found than in th

Massachusetts Benefit Life Insurance Association.

Their assets and standing are shown by their last report July 1st, 1894.

35,000 Policy-holders,

Over 139,000,000 insurance in force.

Over 1,000,000 Cash Surplus for the last 16 years.

For explanation call on

Col. P. L. Perkins,

Fidelity Building.

Cor. Charles & Lexington Streets.

Interesting **Cheaper than the**
To Farmers. **Stump Puller.**

TO CLEAR YOUR LAND OF STUMPS AND BOULDERS,

— *USE* —

JUDSON POWDER.

Can Be transported and handled with perfect safety. Send for pamphlet and price list

ATLANTIC DYNAMITE CO,

Orders will receive prompt attention if left with

LEWIS D. THOMAS, 112 LIGHT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

We refer to the Maryland Farmer,

ROOFING.

Granite, all kinds of Compositions, Tin and Slate Roofing put on and Old Roofs Repaired, at Moderate Rates.

— DEALERS IN —

CUPOLA, FURNACE AND STOVE BRICK.

Steam Boilers and Pipes covered,

Steam Pipes laid under ground and through water.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

~ ALSO TWO and THREE PLY ROOFING and CEMENT. ~

PETER H. MORGAN, & SON.

OFFICE, 105 N. FRONT ST.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Change of Schedule of Baltimore and Ohio R. R. in this issue, Travelers' Guide.

The Baltimore, Atlantic and Chesapeake Railroad Spring Schedule announced in Travelers' Guide this issue.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. will place an order for 5000 new freight cars and 75 new engines, costing in all about \$3,000,000.

The Illinois Central, it is reported, contemplates an expenditure of \$2,250,000 for double tracking the road the entire distance between Chicago and Cairo. Improvements will also be made in wharves at New Orleans.

Mr. Harry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast line, has purchased from Col. A. J. Drexel, his magnificent yacht Margarita. Her dimensions, 224 ft. in length, 27 feet beam and 72 square feet grate surface. She was built in 1889 for Max Lebaudy the wealthy young Parisian. She was thoroughly overhauled in 1894. This fine yacht has been all over the world on special pleasure trips. Mr. Walters is a gentleman of wealth, culture and taste and will no doubt make good use of his new purchase.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe March 24th, and does not expect to return until June. He will visit his London and Paris houses, and no doubt will seek to restore confidence among foreign holders of bonds and stocks of the Northern Pacific, Erie and Reading roads. He will not forget the Baltimore and Ohio, and possibly before he returns, he will have things in shape to pass this great road over as a through line for the "Southern," between New York and the South.

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

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REAL ESTATE.

250 Farms For Sale. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia Land cheap and productive, convenient to market both by land and water. No panic or blizzards, send stamp for descriptive price list and map of the Peninsula to

F. H. Dryden, Pocomoke City, Md.

Maryland Farms for Sale.

Farm in Charles Co., 180 acres, 3 miles from Potomac River; three or four steamboats per day to and from Washington. One hundred acres cleared, balance in timber. 200 fruit trees, vines, &c., of different varieties. 2 dwelling houses, large barn stable attached. Corn house, granary, &c. Dairy and pump house well on the property, also springs. Soil sandy loam; splendid for trucks, corn, rye and tobacco Grass fine. Lot of farming implements, tools and some house furniture. Over 5000 bus. of lime has been put on the property. This is a splendid opportunity for a thrifty farmer. Will be sold entire for half its original cost.

Address E.

Box 532.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect March 15, 1896.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.00 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 11.05 night.

For Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.35 x7.30, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 noon 45 minutes.) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50, (x3.45, 45 minutes) x4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.35 8.35, x9.50, x10.30, A. M., (12.00 M, 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40 3.45, 45 minutes.) 5.10, 6.18, x7.00, x7.30, 9.15, x9.39, x11.05 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.10 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., 7.30 P. M. daily; Through Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans from Washington. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 4.40, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 4.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 4.40, 8.10, 11.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4.00, †8.10, §9.35 A. M., †1.20, (‡4.20 stops at principal stations only,) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, †4.00, †7.00, †8.10, §9.35, A. M. †1.20, †3.30, †4.20, *5.25, *6.30, †11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.28 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.10 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.00 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.55, A. M., *6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.55 A. M., 1.35 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 7.50, 8.50, (10.50 Dining Car) A. M. 12.50, (3.50 (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M.: 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.) Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) 9.50 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. 1.15 night Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M., 12.50 P. M. Sundays 1.45 P. M.

For Cape May week-days 12.50 P. M.

For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 7.50, 8.50 (10.50, stop-stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car A. M., 12.50, 3.50, (6.00 Dining Car) 9.00, A. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, (8.10 Dining Car) (9.50 Dining Car) A. M., 1.45 Dining Car, 3.50, 6.00 Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.20 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.23 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

† Except Sunday. § Sunday only. * Daily, x Express train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

W. M. GREEN **CHAS. O. SCULL,**
Gen. Manager Gen. Passenger Agent.

(In effect November 17, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah

§9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, t. all points on B & H Division.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§3.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H Div.

§4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

*11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. § Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.

All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

†451. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

On and after September 23, 1895, Steamer Sassafras will leave Georgetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m.; Shallcross' 7.45; Cassidy's 8.00; T rner's Creek 8.15, Betterton 9.00 Buck Neck . 5 and Gale's Wharf 10.30 a. m.

Returning leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light st., a 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in effect March 23, 1886.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO RIVER LINES.—5 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian, Dymers and Antipoin Creeks. Saturday trip extended to Milford Haven. Returning leave Chase's at 1 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving in Baltimore 5 a. m.

PIANKATANK RIVER LINE.—5 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Jackson's, Milford Haven and Piankatank River. Returning, leave Freeport at 10 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday, for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Sunday for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

24 South Street.

Gen'l. Manager.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,
BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE, Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe
Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancollor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's, Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m. Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3.15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company

FROM PIER 8 LIGHT STREET—For Fair Haven, Plum Point and the Patuxent as far as Benedict 6.30 A. M. Wednesday and Saturday. Freight received Tuesday and Friday.

FROM PIER 2—For the Patuxent direct as far as Bristol 9 P. M. Sunday. Freight received Saturday.

For Fredericksburg and all wharves on the Rappahannock Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 P. M. For Rappahannock as far as Naylor's Wednesday at 4.30 P. M. Freight received daily.

FROM PIER 9—For Washington, D. C., Alexandria and landings on the Potomac Friday at 5 P. M. For the Potomac as far as Stone's Tuesday at 5 P. M. Freight received daily.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.

Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. daily. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. Freights cheaper than by rail. CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 10.30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Rock Hall Jackson Creek and Centreville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Rolph and Chestertown.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westpoint, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Allmond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued at all points on the Southern Railway system. Wayfreight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at GEIGAN & CO'S, 205 East Baltimore street. E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.,

REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

MERCHANTS AND MINERS

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FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

Daily and Sunday (except Saturday) 4 P. M.

Passenger Accommodation Unequalled; Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

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A. D. STEBBINS.

W. P. TURNER,

Asst. Traffic Manager.

Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.

General offices—216 Water Street.

Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer Emma Giles, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;

Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

THE GREEN MOUSE, East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md. J & B. L. WAGNER PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicate that land and water furnish, in

Birds, Game, Fish, Fruits & Vegetables

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travelers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

Make Cows Pay.



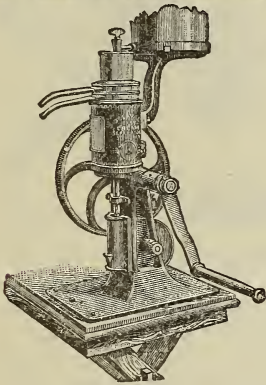
Twenty cows and one SAFETY HAND CREAM SEPARATOR will make more butter than twenty-five cows and no separator. Sell five cows; the money will buy a separator and you save cost of their keep, while the butter you make sells for two cents more per pound. Send for circulars. Please mention this paper.

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Rutland, Vt.
Omaha, Neb.,

West Chester, Pa.,
Elgin, Ill.

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Coatesville, Pa.



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weighed 2806 lbs. First applic-
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a pair on time and an agency
The L. B. SILVER CO.,
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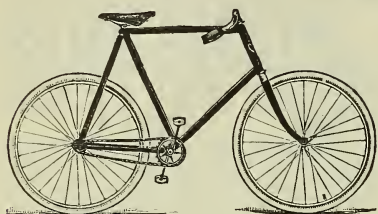
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With the MODEL
Excelsior Incubator.

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. **GEO. H. STAHL,**
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MARYLAND FARMER,

50 cents per annum.

LARRIMORE,




HIGH GRADE, \$75

We Work from Your Specifications.

THE LARRIMORE CO.

Factory and Salesrooms,

102 TO 106 EAST PRATT STREET.



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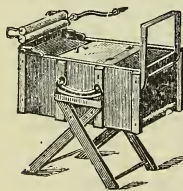
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has proved the most satisfactory
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the market. It is warranted to
wash an ordinary family washing
of 100 PIECES IN ONE
HOUR, as clean as can be
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FOR CHILDREN
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If your druggist or storekeeper does not
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E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

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Keep On.

The Climax Gas Apparatus is the latest
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gas at 65c. Come and see our apparatus.
All work warranted to prove satisfactory
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Telephone 1518. Guilford Ave. and Oliver St

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. ORGANIZED IN 1851.

Has paid to Policy-holders over \$35,000,000.00.

The new plans of the Company are brief, clear and liberal. Life and Endowment Policies have endorsed upon them definite Cash, Loan and Paid-up values, and in case of lapse, insurance is extended without action on the part of the insured.

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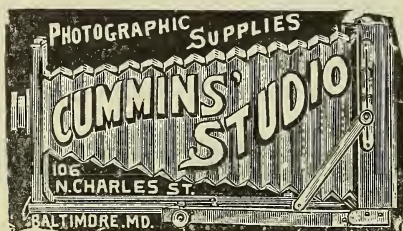
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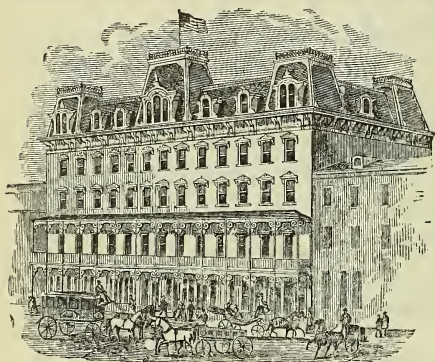
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Developing and printing for Amateurs a specialty.



The high standard of work performed at the Studio of the late Jas. S. Cummins will be maintained by experienced artists and every endeavor made to please the patrons. We hope to merit a further share of your patronage.

Respectfully yours,
G. O. Cummins.



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The "MALTBY" is the only House in BALTIMORE conducted on both the

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN.

Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

\$2 and \$2.50 per Day on the American Plan. 75c to \$1.25 on the European.

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O. A. FOWLER, Manager.

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Price \$1.00, or free by mail for \$1.25. (At regular prices the cost would be \$1.35, or postpaid, \$1.60). Contains 20 Distinct Varieties of Vegetables, viz.:

BEET, round red, 1 pkt.
BEANS, (none of which require staking),
Dwarf, Snap, green pod, ½ pt.; Dwarf,
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Limas, 1 pkt.
CABBAGE, Early Wakefield, 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 pkt.
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EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Best Summer Heading, 1 pkt

ONION, Early White, for slicing, 1 pkt.;
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PEAS, (none of which require staking);
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SQUASH, White Scalloped Bush, 1 pkt.
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TURNIP, Round White Table, 1 pkt.

No 2.—The "Suburban Garden" Collection.

Price, \$2 50. (At regular prices the cost would be \$3.45.)

WEIGHT PACKED FOR SHIPMENT, 12 LBS. TRANSPORTATION TO BE PAID BY CUSTOMER.
Contains 37 Distinct Varieties of Vegetables. viz.:

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap, green pod, 2 pts.;
Dwarf, Snap, yellow or wax pod, 2 pts;
Dwarf, Limas, ½ pt.; Climbing Snap,
1 pt.
BEET, Round Red Table, 1 pkt.
CABBAGE, Early and Late, each 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet 1 pkt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, 1 pkt.; for
pickles, 1 pkt.
CELERY, best variety, Self-blanching,
1 pkt,
CORN, Sugar, Early and Late, each ½ pt.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
ENDIVE, or White Chicory, for salads,
1 pkt.
LEEK, for soups, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Early Heading, 1 pkt.; Best
for Summer, 1 pkt.

MELONS, Musk, green-fleshed, 1 pkt.;
Water, Early, 1 pkt.
ONIONS, Early White, for slicing, 1 pkt;
Large, for boiling, 1 pkt.
PARSLEY, doubled curled, for garnish-
ing, 1 pkt.
PARSNIP, Long White, 1 pkt.
PEAS, Extra Early, Medium and Late,
each 1 qt.
PEPPER Large, for Mangoes, 1 pkt.
PUMKIN, best for pies, 1 pkt.
RADISH, Early Round Red, 1 pkt.,
Early Round White, 1 pkt.
SALSIFY, White, 1 pkt.
SPINACH, Best Summer, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, for Summer & Fall, each 1 pkt
TOMATO, Large smooth scarlet, 1 pkt,
TURNIP, Round White Table, 1 pkt.

No. 3-The "Country Gentleman's" Collection.

Price, \$5 00. (At regular prices the cost would be \$7.05.)

WEIGHT PACKED FOR SHIPMENT, 28 LBS. TRANSPORTATION TO BE PAID BY CUSTOMER.
Contains 54 Distinct Varieties of Vegetables, viz.:

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap, green pod, 2 qts;
Dwarf Snap, wax or yellow pod, 2
pts.; Dwarf Limas, ½ pt.; Pole Limas
1 pt.; Pole, Snap, 1 pkt.
BEETS, Early and Late round red, each
1 oz.
CORN, Sugar, extra early, 1 pt.; Sugar,
medium, early, 1 qt.; Sugar, main crop
1 qt.
CAULIFLOWER, Snowball, 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 oz.
CORN, SALAD, 1 pkt.
CELERY, ½ oz.
CABBAGE, Early, Medium and Late,
each 1 pkt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, 1 oz.; for
pickles, 1 oz.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
ENDIVE, for salads, 1 pkt.
KOHL RAB, white, 1 pkt.
KALE, Dwarf curled, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Early Head, 1 pkt.; Best
Summer Head, 1 pkt.
LEEK, for soups, 1 pkt.

MELONS, Musk, Early, 1 pkt.; Large 1
oz.; Water, Early, 1 pkt.
NASTURTIUM, for pickles, 1 pkt.
OKRA, for soups, 1 pkt.
ONIONS, small white, for slicing, 1 pkt.;
Large, for boiling, 1 oz.; Large, for
Winter, 1 oz.
PARSNIP, Long White, 1 oz.
PARSLEY, double curled, for garnish-
ing, 1 pkt.
PEPPER, Large, for Mangoes, 1 pkt.
PEAS, Extra Early, Medium and Late,
each 2 qts.
PUMPKIN, for pies, 1 pkt.
RADISH, Early Round Table, 1 oz.;
Early Round White, 1 oz.
SPINACH, 1 oz.
SALSIFY, white, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, Summer, 1 oz.; for Winter 1 oz
TOMATO, Extra Early, 1 pkt.; Large
scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Extra Early, white flesh, 1
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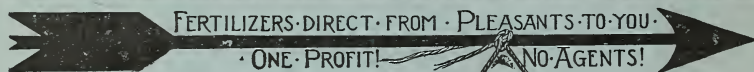
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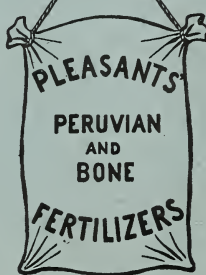


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